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THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

M. Felix Faure, President of the republic of France, died yesterday after an illness of three hours. ——A terrific norther in the island of Jamaica caused great damage to property. —— In the Adams poisoning case, yesterday, testimony before the coroner of the doctor who attended Mrs. Adams in her last moments was in direct conflict with the testimony of Harry Cornish and F. E. Hovey, who were present when Mrs. Adams died. —— Advices from Jacksonville, Fla., are that the cold wave did not do much permanent damage, the orange trees are uninjured, truckers are replanting crops and the spring output of vegetables will be equal to any season. —— New York market quotations: Money on call was steady at 2½ @3 per cent., the last loan being at 2½ per cent.; cotton firm, middling uplands 6⅝c.; flour dull and weak; wheat—spot strong, No. 2 red 86¼c. f. o. b.; corn—spot firm, No. 2, 43¾@ 45½c. f. o. b. afloat.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 16.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 53 deg.; 8 P. M., 51 deg.; maximum, 63 deg.; minimum, 40 deg.; mean, 52 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .89; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 2.56.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 12.5 feet and rising.

SPECIAL RIVER WARNING.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 16.—To Observer, Wilmington, N. C.—Heavy rain will cause dangerous rise in Cape Fear river, to danger line or above, at Fayetteville, within the next forty-eight hours.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Clearing weather in the Middle Atlantic States; fair weather in the South Atlantic States and in the remainder of the country generally except in the West Gulf States, where the presence of another low area presages rain. The temperature conditions will remain practically unchanged.

For North Carolina—Fair; fresh to brisk west winds.

Port Almanac---Feb. 17.

Sun Rises	6.48 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.41 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 52 M.
High Water at Southport	1.12 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	3.42 A. M.

A Varnish Trust has been organized and now it will proceed to stick it on to people who want varnish.

An anti-free pass bill was defeated in the South Dakota Legislature by the casting vote of the Speaker. Probably he was like Senator Butler, —had a pocket full of them.

Wednesday was the first anniversary of the Maine disaster. A good many people believe that the main disaster will be the subsequent proceedings in the Philippines.

It is said that 8,633 medical students were registered at the German Universities last Summer. And yet we are told that the average duration of human life is increasing.

A Kansas man who heard that the berths had all been filled, and that the Governor was going to take a week off to burn the applications he had received, wrote to ask if he couldn't get the job of burning the applications.

A Prince of Siam while visiting an Italian city met an inquisitive lady at a ball who was anxious to know how many brothers and sisters he had. The truthful young man replied that he wasn't quite sure now but last year he had seventy-five.

Quicksilver has been discovered in Grant Park, in Atlanta. A man washing his dinner bucket in the lake in the park noticed the quicksilver, and examinations by the State Geologist showed that it exists in large quantities in the ground around the lake.

Richmond papers say this has been the coldest winter that city has experienced since 1857, while the London papers say that February thus far, has been the warmest that city has experienced in half a century. This swapping of weather isn't altogether to our notion.

Boney-Bland Nuptials.

On Wednesday at 4 P. M., at the home of the bride in Teachys, Miss Mary E. Bland was united in marriage to Mr. H. F. Boney, of Wallace. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Forbes in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Wilmingtonians in attendance were Miss Lesie Ortmann and Mr. H. E. Boney.

Mr. and Mrs. Boney left immediately after the marriage for the home of the groom, in Wallace.

The General Superintendent Here.

Mr. R. B. Pegram, of Richmond, general superintendent of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, is spending some time in the city, conferring with Superintendent G. W. Prince, of the Wilmington office, with reference to the company's flourishing business in this district.

LOCAL DOTS.

— None of the river steamers arrived in the city yesterday. The *Driver* to Mr. T. D. Love and the *Hurt* to Mr. James Madden are expected from Fayetteville to-day.

— Subscribers to stock in the new National bank are requested in a notice in to-day's STAR to meet in the office of Murchison & Co., at noon to-day. A full attendance is desired.

— Rev. E. C. Sell, pastor of Scott's Hill Circuit, requests the STAR to state that the first Quarterly Conference will be held at Scott's Hill to-morrow. The official brethren are requested to be present.

— There were still a number of people who applied at the City Hall yesterday for fuel and provisons on the plea that they were in distress; all colored. As there was no fund for this purpose they had to be refused.

— The Immediate Benefit Life Insurance Co. gives notice in to-day's STAR that its office has been moved to No. 12 North Front street, upstairs in the office of the Life Insurance Co. of Virginia, where all premiums will be paid in the future.

— Mr. J. M. Branch has resigned as night janitor at the City Hall, to accept a position as yard foreman with Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. Mr. George J. McClammy has been selected by the city public buildings committee to succeed him.

— There were no offerings in the local naval stores market yesterday and consequently no sales. Cotton advanced an eighth in sympathy with Liverpool markets and closed yesterday at 6 cents on a basis of middling. There were receipts of only 24 bales.

— Messrs. Geo. Harriss, Son & Co. cleared the schooners *C. C. Lister* and *Chas. H. Sprague* yesterday for New York. The *Lister* carried a cargo of lumber from the Cape Fear Lumber Co., and the *Sprague* was loaded by the Hilton Lumber Co.

— Mr. Howard Fisher, one of the representatives of Dobler & Mudge, wholesale paper dealers, Baltimore, was a STAR visitor yesterday. Without being at all persistent, Fisher has the faculty of "booking" big orders for paper under any and all circumstances.

— The Charlotte *Observer* has evidently forgotten that THE MORNING STAR, of February 16th, 1898, printed the same story of the destruction of the *Maine* that appeared in the *Observer*. Our contemporary must have had in mind the "first editions" of the Raleigh papers.

— DuBrutz Cutlar, Esq., as attorney, yesterday sold at public auction at the Court House, a valuable house and lot near corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets to satisfy a mortgage in favor of Jurgen Haar. The property was bid in by Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., for $740.

— Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son cleared the British tramp steamer *Marian* yesterday with a cargo of 6021 bales cotton for Liverpool, England. This is the last of the steamers that have been loading at the Champion Compress. The only steamer now in port is the *Venetia* which arrived some time ago to Messrs. Heide & Co.

— Of the former officials of the late Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, Mr. J. W. Fry has been appointed Assistant General Manager; Mr. H. L. Fry, Assistant Engineer; and Mr. J. C. Murchison, Train Master of the Atlantic and Yadkin. The first will have his headquarters in Wilmington and the two latter in Greensboro.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wil. Sav. & Trust Co.—Convenience.
Sneed Co.—Fire sale.
New Bank—Stockholders' meeting.
Imme. Benefit Life Ins. Co.—Notice.
Opera House—Rentfrow's Stock Co.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Miss Lena V. Powell, of Raleigh, is the guest of Miss. Amie Merrett on Red Cross street.

— Private Mangle, of Fort Caswell, is off on a furlough, which he will spend at Indianapolis, Ind.

— The STAR is glad to announce that Mr. Tom Myers, who has been quite ill for several months is very much improved and hopes to be out soon.

— Maj. Clifford Arrick, paymaster, U. S. A., and his assistant, Mr. Roger Clapp, left last night for Washington. They have been to Fort Caswell to pay off the soldiers stationed there.

— Mrs. G. E. Leftwich and little son returned last night from a protracted visit to relatives in Lexington. The STAR is glad to announce that the little boy is rapidly recovering from a very serious attack of pneumonia.

— The STAR had the pleasure of a call last evening from Mr. J. C. Crawford, who is here to gather material for the North Carolina special edition of the Raleigh *News and Observer*. Crawford is a great big Texan, and the editor of the STAR, who spent three years of his boyhood in that great State, was glad to meet him and talk over old times.

Birds Frozen by the Thousands.

Fayetteville *Observer*: "People from the country districts tell us that they find hundreds of partridges and robins frozen to death, sometimes as many as twenty or thirty in a bunch, just as they had huddled together in an attempt to keep warm."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Finance Committee Propose a Graduated Tax on Railroad Earnings.

MERCHANTS' PURCHASE TAX.

Hot Fight Over Adoption of Text Books for Public Schools—Bill to Create County of Scotland Passed Second Reading in the Senate.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 16.—The Finance Committee, at a meeting this afternoon, voted unanimously to impose a graduated tax of from one-eighth to one per cent. on gross earnings of railroads. The Committee estimates that the tax will yield an annual revenue of $70,000. The tax would have been higher, but for the fact that the separate car bill is now pending, and is expected to become a law, thereby entailing extra expenditures on the part of railroads.

Instead of the merchant's purchase tax heretofore collected, the finance bill will carry a graduated license tax.

The hot fight which has been waging for some weeks over the adoption of text books for public schools, is expected to be brought to a close to-morrow afternoon, when the book men have a final hearing in committee. Messrs. Johnson and Bowen, of the B. F. Johnson Company, Richmond, Va., are here to appear in the interest of their firm, which will submit a proposition for the whole State.

The bill to create the county of "Scotland" passed its second reading in the Senate this morning, having previously passed the House.

The Morganton School.

Directors were not elected for the Morganton school for the deaf to-day as was expected. Great opposition was manifested to some of the names proposed and it was decided to settle the matter in caucus and hold the election Monday. The names proposed for election were: M. L. Reed, of Buncombe; W. H. Holt, of Guilford; N. B Broughton, of Wake; V. V. Richardson, of Columbus. These constitute four of the present board of six directors. A. J. Dula and S. H. Huffman, the other two directors, remain in office until 1901. The opposition came from friends of Dr. J. C. Herring, of Concord, who wants to be on the board in place of Richardson. The contest in the Senate over the matter was very hot.

House Held Two Sessions.

Two sessions were held by the House to-day. One from 10 to 2 o'clock and one from 4 to 6 o'clock, and in these six hours exactly 87 bills were disposed of; 46 at the morning session and 41 at the afternoon session. These 87 bills were divided as follows: Seventy-one passed third reading, nine passed second reading, three Senate amendments were concurred in, one was referred back to the committee, and three were tabled. The number of petitions presented and new bills introduced showed quite a falling off.

Among the new bills were the following, of more than local importance: To incorporate the Granite City, Western and Short Cut Railway Company; Elizabeth City and Western Railroad Company; Pungo and Mattamuskeet Railroad Company; to change county line between Lenoir and Greene; to allow King's Mountain and Washington to establish graded schools; to incorporate Slater Industrial School, Winston; Savings Bank, Salisbury; and amend charters of Granite City Land and Improvement Company, Raleigh Water Works Company and Raleigh Electric Company.

Bills Passed Third Reading.

The following is a summary of the most important bills passed on third reading: To appoint commissioners for Greene county. To incorporate Elizabeth City and Western Railroad Company; also, the Atlantic and Yadkin Railroad Company; the latter is successor of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Co. To allow cities to use all fines for municipal purposes. To amend the charters of Winston, Wadesboro, Statesville, Hertford, Gastonia and Jonesboro. To incorporate Aurora High School, Beaufort county; Thompson Institute, Robeson county; Buie's Creek Academy, Harnett county; Sylvia High Training School, Jackson county; Neuse River Institute, Halifax county. To give the Board of Internal Improvements power to appoint State directors and State proxy for the North Carolina Railroad. To make mayor's certificates prima facie evidence in proving town ordinances on appeals from mayor's court. To allow the use of Dutch and pound nets in Neuse river, in Pamlico county, on payment of a license tax of $10 to the county. To establish graded schools at Mount Airy and Dobson. To submit to the people of Lexington the question of establishing a dispensary. To amend the road laws of Ashe, Watauga and Wake. To regulate hunting in Stokes and Surry. To pay school claims in Johnston, Surry, Robeson, Halifax, Rutherford, Gaston and Randolph. To amend charters of Goldsboro Lumber Company; Southern Guaranty and Investment Company, Greensboro; High Point Loan and Trust Company; Odell Manufacturing Company, Concord; the Levy Bank, Tarboro; Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal Company; Bank of Maxton. To charter Home Protection Insurance Company, Salisbury. To appoint justices of the peace of Quewhiffle township in Cumberland county.

Willard introduced a bill to amend the act of 1897 for erection of a hospital in Wilmington.

Rountree, act relative to taxation of costs in magistrate courts in New Hanover; to amend Chapter 450, Public Laws of 1897, with reference to stevedores; to amend Chapter 280, Public Laws of 1897, to pay special venire in capital cases in New Hanover.

In the Senate.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate: To appoint a State educational and text book association; to authorize constables to appoint deputies; to prevent fraud on the part of persons obtaining advances on agricultural liens.

The calendar was taken up, and bills passed: To restore white government to counties of the State. To allow Wilmington & Weldon Railroad to consolidate with the Atlantic Coast Line. To incorporate the Carolina and Northern Railroad Company. To amend the charter of Nashville. To prohibit the sale of liquor in Columbus county, and establish a dispensary at Whiteville. To amend and codify the laws in regard to probate of deeds and the private examination of married women. To incorporate the Northern and Southern Railroad. To amend Section 435 of the Code, by allowing judgment of magistrate to merge in judgment of Superior Court, when it is rendered in the same case. To amend the charter of Polk County Railroad Company. To incorporate Elizabeth City and Western Railroad. To allow Rockingham county to issue bonds to pay indebtedness.

Senator Osborne requested that the special order for Judge Norwood's impeachment be postponed until to-morrow. He said Governor Russell had not yet come to his office, and he supposed the resignation of Norwood was in his hands, as Norwood had wired him several days since that it had been sent to the Governor. The special order was accordingly postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

County of Scotland.

The bill to create the new county of Scotland came up on its second reading. Senator McIntyre opposed the bill and said that the Democratic party would be hurt if a division was made. He asked that settlement of the matter be left to a vote of citizens living in the area of the proposed new county of Scotland.

Senator Glenn was in favor of creation of the county. He believed the new county would be sufficiently large to stand on its own strength. He did not think division would hurt the Democratic party, and he believed that in consideration of the matter the Senate should leave out the element of politics. Glenn was loudly applauded by the Scotland county contingent, which had filled the lobby and galleries.

Senator Hicks also made a speech for Scotland county, as did Senator Travis.

Upon the roll being called the vote on the bill stood—ayes 38, noes 4. The bill has now passed its second reading, and goes on to-morrow's calendar for final passage.

The Primary at Greensboro.

The primary at Greensboro to-day on the dispensary question resulted: 530 for and three against dispensary. Anti-dispensary people declined to vote.

Governor Russell to-day commuted the sentence of Millard F. Moore, convict, who was tried at the last term of court in this county for killing a guard named Shaw, and sentenced to be hanged March 30. The Governor gives as his reasons for commuting the sentence: (1) that the killing was done without malice, (2) that mercy is asked for the condemned by the judge who sentenced him, the solicitor who prosecuted, and the jury which convicted.

PRESUMABLY FOR A. C. L. TERMINALS.

Five Blocks of City Property in Augusta Purchased Yesterday by C. and W. C. Railroad.

A special telegram to the STAR from the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, received last night, announced that Attorney Lamar, of the Charleston and Western Carolina railroad, a branch of the Atlantic Coast Line, yesterday purchased five blocks of city property in Augusta. The telegram also states that the presumption in Augusta is that the property is bought for the purpose of establishing a terminal for the A. C. L. at Augusta. However, Mr. Lamar would make no statement as to the object of his purpose.

A member of the STAR staff called upon Mr. J. R. Kenly, General Manager of the A. C. L. last night, and showed him the telegram. Mr. Kenly said that there was nothing that he could say at present in regard to the matter and would neither deny or confirm the statements made in the telegram.

Law Office Flooded.

The law office of L. V. Grady, Esq., and the room occupied by the health inspectors on the left side of the entrance into the old court house were flooded with water Wednesday night as a result of a burst water pipe in the armory of the Naval Reserves up stairs. The pipe is supposed to have burst early in the night, as the office of Mr. Grady, directly under the burst pipe, was nearly a foot deep in places, and his carpet, and a number of his books and papers were almost completely ruined. He estimates his loss at about $100. The damage to the other room was very slight.

THE L. A. W. RACE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

That is the Name of a Proposed Stock Company to Establish a Race Track Here.

The movement inaugurated by the L. A. W. Cycle Club for the establishment of a first class bicycle race track is making very satisfactory progress and gives much promise of success.

There was a large and very enthusiastic meeting of the L. A. W. Cycle Clubmen last night in the club apartments on Second street, during which it was decided to form a race track stock company in which there shall be 100 shares at $5 each. A committee was appointed to wait upon the business men of the city and solicit stockholders. It is as follows: Messrs. H. H. Hilm, J. W. Forshee, J. H. LeGwin, Joe E. Platt and W. F. Morriss. This committee is to report to a special meeting to be held on Tuesday night of next week. Professional service has been engaged to draw up the articles of agreement and direct the legal side of the enterprise. The name of the proposed stock company will be "The L. A. W. Race Track Association."

During the meeting last night Mr. James H. Cowan and Mr. William J. Martin were elected honorary members of the club.

THE JOLLY PATHFINDERS.

Will Open a Week's Engagement at the Opera House Monday.

Rentfrow's famous musical and comedy company, "The Jolly Pathfinders," will begin a solid week's engagement at the Opera House Monday night, playing nightly standard selections from their high class repertoire, comprising such as "Below Zero," "Australia," "The Fast Mail," "A Granger From Way Back," "A Pair of Owls," "The Devil's Gold Mine," "A Trip to Coney Island" and "St. Valentine's Day." A special feature of the company is the Prize Silver Cornet Band and Operatic Orchestra, which is said to be one of the best on the road.

The Jolly Pathfinders are now playing a week's engagement in Fayetteville. The *Observer* of Tuesday concludes a very complimentary report of their entertainment Monday night with the assersion that "the company gives a really good show, and is one of the best popular price repertoire companies that has visited Fayetteville in years."

TELEPHONE IMPROVEMENTS.

Rice Fields and Plantations in Brunswick to Receive Service—Other News.

Manager Thomas F. Simmons, of the Inter-State Telephone Exchange, told a representative of the STAR in conversation yesterday, that he had just closed a contract with Col. John W. Atkinson and Messrs. Fred Kidder, James Sprunt and J. W. Murchison, by which their plantations and rice fields down the river, in Brunswick county, would be furnished with telephone service at an early date; in fact, he said that he would go down the river this morning to make the preliminary survey and arrange other matters for the commencement of work on the line.

The line from this city to Raleigh, which is under construction by the Inter-State Company, is completed beyond Warsaw, he says, and it will be a question of only a short time until Wilmington will be in telephonic communication with Goldsboro. The work has necessarily been hindered greatly by the rough weather of the past week, but notwithstanding this, rapid progress is being made.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—1 bale cotton.
W., C. & A. Railroad—23 bales cotton, 36 barrels rosin, 33 barrels tar.
Carolina Central Railroad—4 casks spirits turpentine.
Total—Cotton, 24 bales; spirits turpentine, 4 casks, rosin, 36 barrels; tar, 33 barrels.

Justice Fowler's Court.

For the first day in some time Justice Fowler did a "rushing business" yesterday. Four cases were tried, as follows: Jno. Odam, charged with disorderly conduct, fined $10 and costs. Buck Boney, colored, assault with a deadly weapon; warrant amended to assault and battery, and judgment suspended on payment of costs. Wm. Brown, colored, false pretence; adjudged a malicious prosecution, and Zachariah Hill, colored, the prosecutor, taxed with the costs. Stephen Livingston, colored, was tried for rape on a warrant sworn to by his stepdaughter. For the introduction of further testimony, the case was left open until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the investigation will be concluded.

The Mayor's Court.

Three cases were disposed of in the Mayor's Court yesterday. Charlie Smith, a typical "hobo," who says he was formerly an attache of Robinson's show, was ordered to leave town or pay a fine for disorderly conduct. Chas. Crawley, the negro youth who assaulted the two young white boys near corner Front and Dock streets Wednesday afternoon, was sent to jail in default of $50 justified bond for his appearance at March term of the Circuit Criminal Court. Wesley Long, a peaceably inclined aged negro man was let off with the costs in a case of alleged disorderly conduct.

MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON CLARK MANSION.

He and Associates Designed a $1,500,000 Fifth Avenue Palace—New York Herald's Commendation.

It is always a pleasure for the STAR to direct attention to former Wilmingtonians who are winning laurels in their adopted homes, and it is with especial gratification that reference is made to the rapid rise of Mr. K. M. Murchison, Jr., son of Col. K. M. Murchison, now of New York, in the work of his chosen profession, architecture.

A recent issue of the New York *Herald* devotes more than a half-page to an illustrated description of a splendid palace soon to be erected in New York at a cost of more than a million and a half dollars, the plans for which were drawn by Mr. Murchison, who had associated with him in the work the firm of Messrs. Lord, Hewlett & Hull. The palace is to be erected by Montana's millionaire Senator-elect, Hon. William A. Clark. It is to be situated on Fifth avenue, overlooking Central Park, and will, says the *Herald*, be a magnificent home. Adding that "even in this city of beautiful and costly houses Mr. Clark's new dwelling will deserve to be called extraordinary."

The *Herald* says that the style of the architecture will be modernized Louis XIV, a style which has allowed Mr. Murchison and his associate architects to indulge in a great deal of imaginative and creative work. The exterior walls will be of white granite. In referring to the numerous magnificent features of the palace the assertion is made that so successful have the architects been, especially in designing the picture gallery and statuary hall, two especially elaborate apartments, that it is doubtful if the city of New York will contain its superior. Reference to the plans in detail would be of interest, but space will not admit. Suffice it to say that Mr. Murchison's work has proven him entitled to a position in the foremost rank of his profession and the STAR congratulates him most heartily.

CHANGES IN A. C. L. OFFICES.

Work of Moving Car Accountant's Office Complete — Auditor's Office Enlargement.

The changes in the offices of the auditor and the car accountant of the Atlantic Coast Line, made necessary by the addition of the A. and Y. (late C. F. and Y. V.) road to the A. C. L. system, are being pushed with all possible speed. The car accountant's clerical force is now settled down to regular work in their new quarters in the Gieschen building. Considerable additions are yet to be made to the office furnishings and two additional windows are to be cut in the south wall of the building so as to improve the light in the apartment. No official statement has yet been made as to the changes in the auditor's office save that the clerical force is to be materially reinforced, presumably by the bringing of a number of clerks to this city from the C. F. and Y. V. offices in Fayetteville. The apartments in the A. C. L. building recently vacated by the car accountant are being fitted up for this additional force. Several railroad officials went up the A. and Y. yesterday, presumably on business connected with these changes.

Box Sheet Opens To-day.

This morning at 9 o'clock the box sheet for the engagement of the Louise Brehany Concert and Ballad Company in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium will be opened in the office of the Y. M. C. A. general secretary. Judging from the very complimentary notices given the company by other papers of the State where they have entertained, it is safe to assure the music-loving public of Wilmington that a really artistic and thoroughly delightful event is in store for every patron.

Death at Wallace.

Information was received in the city yesterday of the death of Dr. L. W. Robinson, of Wallace, which occurred at his residence in that town yesterday morning about 7 o'clock. Dr. Robinson was a very popular physician and about fifty years old at the time of death. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis. He leaves a wife, a sister of Messrs. G. J. and Herbert Boney, of this city, and seven children, most of whom are grown. The interment will probably be made at Wallace to-day.

No School at Main Union Building.

The work of repairing the burst pipes in the main Union Public School building is not yet completed and Prof. Blair authorizes the announcement that there will be no session of that school until Monday. There were short sessions of the schools in all the other buildings yesterday. However, the attendance was small at all the schools, owing to the severe rain yesterday morning about the time for the pupils to assemble.

Delayed Mail Arriving.

The mails from the North were unusually heavy yesterday on account of the delays occasioned by the recent snow storm. The mail which arrived yesterday morning was fully twice as heavy as usual, while that brought on the 5:50 P. M. train was more than three times as large. Other mails yesterday were correspondingly large.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

Furniture! Furniture!!

We have a few bargains left in Slightly Damaged Goods, which we are going to

Sell For Cash

during the next week. YOU will be sorry if you miss the chance. Come quick.

THE SNEED CO.

fe 17 tf

For Convenience and Profit, Deposit your Savings in

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

CONVENIENCE.---We are centrally located where you can get your money any business day.

PROFIT.---Interest paid on deposits at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Call at the Bank for rules.

If you wish to borrow money on good security, call on the Savings and Trust Company before borrowing elsewhere. We lend at the minimum rates. Security first, rate next.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice-President. GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

fe 17 tf

RASBERRY-CROOM MARRIAGE.

Celebrated in the Burgaw Presbyterian Church Wednesday Night—The Attendants.

Wilmingtonians who attended the marriage of Miss Lizzie Croom, of Burgaw, to Mr. P. A. Rasberry, of Scotland Neck, in the Burgaw Presbyterian Church Wednesday night, announcement of which was made in yesterday's STAR, returned to this city yesterday. They report a very pretty marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Geo. McMillan and the wedding marches were played by Mrs. J. B. Moore, of Burgaw. Miss Mamie Croom, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. Augustus Bowers, of Scotland Neck, best man. The bridal attendants were: Mr. Bruce Black with Miss Bobbie Croom; Mr. Vance Croom with Miss Robbie Sutton; Mr. Claude Dollar with Miss Katie Hand; Mr. Burr Croom with Miss Mattie Bloodworth. The ushers were Messrs. F. T. Croom, Luther Hand, Sam Hand and Wright McNeill.

After the marriage a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Rasberry left Burgaw yesterday for the groom's home in Scotland Neck.

THE BIG STATE EDITION.

Mr. Crawford Here in the Interest of the Raleigh News and Observer.

[*Raleigh News and Observer*]

In order to facilitate solicitation on our State edition, we have established head quarters at Wilmington, in charge of Mr. J. C. Crawford, a member of Hal David's corps. Mr. Crawford will assume charge of the work in that section of the State, and will no doubt meet with the grand success accorded the movement at other points throughout the State. Knowing the energy and progressive citizens of Wilmington and the sotheastern portion of the State we feel assured that Mr. Crawford will be given a patient and careful hearing while he explains the plan. To those who have have not seen our former statements, we will state that this issue will be the largest and handsomest edition of the kind ever gotten out in the State. It will portray Wilmington and New Hanover county, her people, institutions, educational interests, manufacturing interests, trucking interests, etc., in such a manner as to invite outside capital and immigration. In addition to this the issue will embrace pen pictures of our State institutions, legislative branches of the the government and in fact every thing that can possibly interest the outside world and give a true insight to Wilmington and the State. The issue will be worth barrels of money to that entire section. Enterprise and prosperity go hand in hand, and the columns of this issue will contain that class of citizenship throughout that section of the State.

FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY BALL.

By Howard Relief Fire Engine Co. No. 1 to be Held Next Wednesday.

Yesterday tickets were issued for the forty-third anniversary ball of the Howard Relief Fire Engine Co. No. 1, which will be held at Adrian Hall on Wednesday evening, February 22nd. These anniversary balls have come to be anticipated with especial pleasure by a wide circle of friends of this company, which for so many years did heroic service as volunteer firemen, and is now conducting a highly commendable benevolent and mutual benefit work. The committee to whose care the work of making preliminary arrangements has been committed is as follows: Messrs. W. H. Coleman (chairman), George Tienken, P. N. Fick, H. T. Duls and H. Mohr.

Fifth Anniversary Celebration.

The United Order Ancient Druids No. 2 is making preparations for an elaborate celebration of the fifth anniversary of its establishment on Tuesday night, Feb. 21st. The committee in charge of the arrangements is composed of A. J. Marshall, Esq., and Messrs. W. E. Yopp and George Ziegler. The chairman of this committee made its final report at the regular weekly meeting of the order last night and the affair is now an assured success.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

"We Are the People"

Who have for sale 2000 bushels Texas Red Rust Proof

SEED OATS.

We have sold for ten years the well known brand of

"Q" FLOUR,

and guarantee the quality even and never changes—and has given universal satisfaction

Vollers & Hashagen,

Wholesale Grain, Provisions, &c.

ja 22 tf Nutt street, Wilmington, N. C.

Timothy Hay.

450 Bales Best Hay.
700 Bushels Corn.
340 Bushels Oats.
500 Bushels Meal.
75 Bags Grits.
25 Picnic Cheese.
25 Boxes Peanut Candy.
100 Cases Good Luck Powder.
25 Cases P. & M. Powder.
25 Cases Free Silver Powder.
25 Cases Rex Powder.
35 Cases Horsefords.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
Wilmington, N. C.

fe 16 tf

Saturday Night, Feb. 18th.

Perhaps the Grandest Concert

of the season will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Saturday night, the 18th, by the LOUISE BREHANY CONCERT COMPANY. Louise Brehany, soprano, the present Emma Abbott of America, late soloist Sousa's Band. W. G. Sauvlet, pianist, late imperial pianist King of Holland and Mikado of Japan. Agnes Pringle, violinist, late soloist Marine Band. G. W. Duthiefs, baritone, late soloist Hungarian Orchestra. Jessie Waters, mezzo, a graduate of Chicago Musical College. Lester B. Jones' pupil of Mr. Root and late solo prize winner of Kansas.

Seats may be checked after Friday, 9 o'clock, at the office.

Fifty cents for members, 75 cents for public.

fe 15 tf

AT THE— Unlucky Corner.

LENTEN GOODS.

LOOK OUT for next Advertisement.

S. W. SANDERS.

fe 15 tf

Rev. David Macrae

Has consented to deliver his popular Lecture,

"Characters We All Meet,"

For the Hospital Circle of the King's Daughters

Friday Evening, February 17, at 8.30 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM.

Single tickets fifty cents, or two for seventy-five cents, for sale at Y. M. C. A. fe 15 3t

OPERA HOUSE.

One Week Commencing Monday Night, Feb. 20.

Rentfrow's Big Stock Co.,

The Jolly Pathfinders.

Prize Ideal Silver Cornet Band and Operatic Orchestra, presenting a repertoire of all new dramas and comedies. Monday night the musical comedy drama,

"The Lightning Express."

Popular Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents.

Ladies free on Monday night if accompanied by an escort holding a paid 30 cent ticket.

fe 17 2t

Stockholders' Meeting.

Meeting of Subscribers to the Stock of the new National Bank to-day (Friday) at 12 M., at the office of Murchison & Co. Full attendance desired.

fe 17 1t

NOTICE.

Policy holders of the Immediate Benefit Life Insurance Co. are hereby notified that the above Company has moved its office to 12 North Front street, up stairs in office of the Life Insurance Co. of Virginia, where all premiums must be paid in future.

Immediate Benefit Life Insurance Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

fe 17 3t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $80.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless tney contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17.

THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

The Democratic party of North Carolina is a white man's party, the Democratic party of the South is a white man's party, and the Democratic party of the country is a white man's party. They have always been so, and always will be. On the white basis the Democratic party in all of the Southern States and in several of the Northern States is the majority party, and on that basis the Democratic party for the country at large is the majority party—that is, there are more white Democrats that there are white Republicans in the United States. There always have been, and the Republican party even when in power, tested by the white vote, which is the intelligent vote, has always been in the minority.

If it had depended upon the white vote alone at the last election and the President were elected by the direct vote of the people without the intervention of the electoral college, Wm. J. Bryan instead of Wm. McKinley would now be the President of the United States.

Some one recently wrote to the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*, making inquiry if it was true that Wm. J. Bryan had received a larger number of white votes than Mr. McKinley did? The correspondent answers by a statement showing the number of votes cast for each in the respective States, making an aggregate of 6,502,925 for Bryan and 7,104,779 for McKinley, giving McKinley a plurality of 601,854 over Bryan. These figures include both white and black votes. There is no way of estimating accurately the number of colored votes which each received, but it is pretty safe to say that Bryan received very few, and equally as safe to say that McKinley received nearly all. Negro politicians in the North declare that the colored vote of the Northern States was cast practically solid for him, and that in the State of New York, where an effort was made, and probably a good deal of work done to take it away from him, he received 95 per cent. of it, which is doubtless true.

Taking the census as a basis, the correspondent estimates the colored Republican vote in the Southern States as follows:

Alabama, 45,000.
Arkansas, 37,000.
Florida, 9,000.
Georgia, 50,000.
Kentucky, 40,000.
Louisiana, 10,000.
Maryland, 30,000.
Mississippi, 5,000.
North Carolina, 70,000.
South Carolina, 8,000.
Tennessee, 70,000.
Texas, 90,000.
Virginia, 80,000.
West Virginia, 10,000.

This foots up a total of 554,000 black votes for Mr. McKinley in the South. Then after careful investigation he gives the number of colored votes cast for McKinley in other States as follows:

California, 35,000.
Colorado, 4,000
Connecticut, 2,5000.
Delaware, 6,000.
Idaho, 1,000.
Illinois, 15,000.
Indiana, 13,000.
Iowa, 2,500.
Kansas, 9,000.
Maine, 800.
Massachusetts, 5,000.
Michigan, 5,000.
Minnesota, 1,000.
Missouri, 30,000.
Montana, 2,500.
Nebraska, 1,000.
Nevada, 500.
New Hampshire, 100.
New Jersey, 6,000.
New York, 20,000.
North Dakota, 100.
Ohio, 20,000.
Oregon, 6,500.
Pennsylvania, 27,000.
Rhode Island, 900.
South Dakota, 400.
Utah, 400.
Vermont, 100.
Washington, 1,500.
Wisconsin, 800.
Wyoming, 100.

This gives a total of 226,200. Add to these the 554,000 negro Republican votes cast in the Southern States and we have a total of 780,200 negro votes cast for McKinley. Deduct this form McKinley's vote and it gives Bryan a plurality of 178,146 white votes over McKinley.

For all practical purposes, of course, these black votes were just as good as white votes and counted as much, but as a matter of fact the Republican party claims to be the party of the people, and the party of the wealth and intelligence and patriotism of the country. That is the fraudulent pretence upon which it justifies its most monstrous legislation in which it discriminates against sections and classes of the people, and makes, in as far as it can, by discriminating legislation one section of the country and some classes of the people hewers of wood and drawers of water for other sections and other classes. Taking the Senators who voted for the ratification of the treaty with Spain as a whole they represented white voters and we have not the slightest doubt but that if every Senator voted regardless of party pressure, that treaty would not have been unconditionally ratified and thus the will of a majority of the white voters of the country would have been respected, and we would have escaped the trouble by which we are now confronted in the Philippines.

There are other things to be considered in casting up the respective white following of the two parties, first the number of white men who voted for McKinley under threats, fear of losing their positions, and other pressure which they could not well withstand. Then there was the many millions of dollars which were spent to influence votes for McKinley, and thirdly the thousands of bolting Democrats, who having no hope of electing Palmer and Buckner, voted for McKinley on the money issue alone, while they differed from the Republican party in everything else. He received probably 100,000 such votes. Taking these and the votes of the dependent white men, who if they had dared would have voted for Bryan and it would make a reduction in McKinley's votes of probably 300,000, and given Bryan, or more correctly speaking, the Democratic party, a plurality of about 500,000 over the Republican party. And that's about the way the parties relatively stand, upon the basis of the white vote. What gall for the Republican leaders to claim that their party is a majority party or speaks for the people.

EASY VICTORIES.

The capture of Iloilo was an easy matter. Men with rifles and bows and arrows can't stand up long before warship guns and rapid-fire guns that pour out shot like hail. There has been more fighting around Manila, more villages have been shelled and the "rebels" have been driven further back. And this was an easy matter, too, as is shown by the light damage done our troops and the few killed and wounded. It is generally conceded that the Filipinos fight bravely, but it is not to be expected that they can hold ground against artillery and warships which pour broadsides into them to which they cannot respond. While these conditions last shooting or rather slaughtering the Filipinos who are foolish enough to bring on fighting or to contend against our forces which fight under the protection of warships, may be expected.

If this meant the surrender of the "rebels" there might be some satisfaction in it but it does not, for the indications are that they have made up their minds for a determined struggle, not for the possession of the towns, which they cannot hope to capture or hold, but for the possession of the country beyond the range of the guns of our fleets. This is their calculation as shown by the expression of Aguinaldo who is quoted as saying that when the American troops undertake to follow up the Filipinos into the interior and do the fighting there they will have more work cut out than they can attend to. It will be a guerilla warfare, fought on the Filipino's ground, where he will have the people with him, the advantage in the knowledge of the country and in being acclimated. And there are nine or ten millions of them to recruit their armies from, who now hate the Americans as much or more than they did the Spaniards.

Without detracting in the least from the courage and spirit of our soldiers there, the ability of their commanders, or the resources of this country, it is evident that with the present temper of the Filipinos we have undertaken a stupendous job to subjugate them—a job the end of which no man can foresee. And all this might have been averted, if the proper course had been pursued.

The Spanish Government required a book of 500 pages to tell how Spain was walloped in the late disagreement, when the story might have been told in a few words—Spanish incompetency and the men behind the American guns.

The South Dakota Legislature has censured Senator Kyle for casting that "unpatriotic" vote against the peace treaty. The probabilities are that when things pan out they may change their minds and he may wear the censure as a decoration of honor.

REED STRANGLED IT.

The attempt to attach the Nicaragua Canal bill to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill failed in the House of Representatives Wednesday, because the Speaker took the bit in his teeth and pulled against it. He ruled the amendment out of order and was sustained. This probably means the death of that scheme although some of the members who opposed it protest that it does not. But their protests amount to nothing, for it is quite evident from the speech of Chairman Cannon, who warned his party against assuming any more obligations, with the big deficiency staring them in the face, that they intend to shelve the bill.

And yet the Republican party is as fully committed to the construction of that canal as it ever was to anything, much more so than it is to the policy of expansion, ship subsidies, the laying of ocean cables, etc. They can spend millions to annex unwilling territory and to support a large army, which such annexing makes necessary, but they can't invest the millions that would give us a highway between the two oceans, which would soon double our commerce on the Pacific side of the earth.

Tom Reed and the Pacific railroads have won a victory for the present at least and perhaps for some years to come, but if we are to hold and make sure of our Pacific acquisitions, that canal will become a necessity. Now we are shipping troops to the Philippines, via the Suez Canal. Suppose we should have complications with Great Britain, which controls the canal, of what use would that be to get trooops to the Philippines? Suppose we had complications with other Governments, our ships that sought the Suez Canal would have to run the gauntlet of their ships before they got there. We must either abandon these new Pacific acquisitions or build that canal. Aside from commercial considerations, the conditions now make it a military necessity.

TRIFLING WITH CHARACTER.

When Mr. White, Republican, of Davie county, offered his resolution in the Legislature, looking to the impeachment of Judge Brown for alleged insobriety, he was probably playing a bluff to stop the impeachment proceedings against Judge Norwood. Whether this was the motive or not, investigation has shown that there was no ground for the action he took, that there was no truth in the charge, and now he admits that his action was based on mere rumor, and is so well satisfied that these rumors were groundless that he regrets the action he took and asks that the whole matter be expunged from the records.

That was a very proper thing for him to do, but it was not a proper thing for him to do to indirectly, at least, make the grave charges he did against a Judge on the bench on mere rumor, without having taken the trouble to ascertain whether there was or was not foundation for this rumor, and then after the charges had become broadcast over the States and carried on the wires to every State in the Union, be compelled to publicly confess that he had stabbed without cause, and that there was no truth in the alleged charges. This is simply trifling with character, and outrageous trifling, too, without the person whose character was assailed having any intimation of it or any opportunity to deny the charges before they become a matter of publicity. Legislators may be privileged in some things, but they should not be privileged in assailing on mere rumor the character of good men.

TWINKLINGS.

—Do our impulsive people realize that expansion is going to make imported cigars mostly domestic!—*Puck.*

— McGonigle—"The candidate's voice has played out!" Heeler—"Well, he can still sign checks, can't he?"—*Philadelphia North American*

— Miss Fondart—"Jack, what do they mean when they speak of a first water diamond?" Jack—"One that's never been soaked."—*The Jewelers' Weekly.*

— An enterprising South London undertaker displays in his window this notice: "Why walk about in misery when you can be decently buried for 30s?"—*Tit-Bits.*

— "They say Johnson has inherited $10,000." "That must be a mistake." "What makes you think so?" "I saw him less than an hour ago and he was perfectly sober."

—"Poor Tippler! Hard lines, wasn't it?" "Why, what has happened to him?" "Didn't you hear? After never touchin' it for years he died with water on the brain."—*Philadelphia Buletin.*

Smith—"One can't always judge a man's patriotism by his conversation." Jones—"No. I suppose not." Smith—"Take Brown, for instance. Would you call him a coward?" Jones—"Well—er—I might if I was sure he wouldn't fight."

— Blobbs—"What nonsense it is for newspapers in their accounts of weddings to describe the bride's being led to the altar." Slobbs—"How so?" Blobbs—"Why, most of the girls could find their way in the dark."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Isenstein—"You know dem fellows vat makes proverbs? Yes? Vell, vot you dink of dese Hebrew proverbs? 'A fire in her house is vorth two in your neighbor's.' 'Nothing sugceeds like a failure.' 'A penny spent is a penny vasted.' 'Der longer you live der more it costs you.'"—*Puck.*

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: A negro man, and a negro woman and a negro infant were found dead in their homes in Raleigh Wednesday—a triple occurrence which has never happened before in Raleigh.

— Greenville *Reflector*: A telephone message from Rochdale to THE REFLECTOR says that some parties out hunting this morning found a colored man, named William Hines, frozen to death in the snow. The man was found about a mile and a half from Cobb's store.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: We learn that the farmers in this section are now making preparations to plant near as much cotton and rice this year, as heretofore, and they are not buying fertilizers in large quantities as before. The tobacco crop will be considerably enlarged, which has been found more profitable the past season.

— Concord *Stnadard*: On last Saturday evening Revenue Officer Bradshaw, of Salisbury, and King and Hare, of Greensboro, made a seizure of the government distillery of Mr. "Billy" Rheinhardt, who lives three or four miles below Mt. Pleasant. Of course the seizure was made on account of the violation of the laws of the revenue service. Five hundred gallons of whiskey were seized and the whole distillery taken away also.

Statesville *Landmrak*: What has become of the snowbird? Has he gone to join the bluebird? Formerly he was very much in evidence whenever there was any snow at all; now he is seldom seen. He was a harbinger of bad weather and consolation, when it came—for he ignored the discomfort of the coldest, snowiest day, merrily taking everything as a matter of course. The insolent and aggressive English sparrow is commonly thought to be driving away other species of small birds, but many say they are not so numerous as they were a few years ago.

— Lumberton *Robesonian*: As plain a picture of an eagle as we have ever seen was made on J. Newberry's window by the frost. The bird was perfectly formed in beak, head, eyes and body, and was only lacking in feet. ——Lumber river was away out side its banks last week, the freshet being much larger than usual. Very few people were in town from the west side of the river because of the trouble to get here. ——The stove in the kitchen of B. Godwin exploded Monday morning while breakfast was being prepared. The cause of the explosion is unknown but is supposed to have been due to the filling of the flue with snow. The stove was wrecked, besides which no damage was done.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— By attacking the Americans and baptizing Manila with Yankee blood," says the Indianapolis *Journal*, "the Filipinos have increased the probability that the islands will remain permanently under the American flag." Merely "increased the probability," have they? Possibly they understood this when they took the chances in their attack, and would not have made it otherwise.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

——The friction at Havana over the decoration of the graves of the Maine dead has become so great that the army and navy were to have separate exercises at the cemetery on Wednesday, the anniversary of the catastrophe. The heroes of the Maine deserve a better tribute to their memory than such a squabble. It would be far better to postpone the memorial day until the participants should be able to catch the spirit of the anniversary.—*Philadelphia Record Dem.*

—— The Picayune has heretofore expressed itself in opposition to the bill now bofore Congress that proposes to give bounties, to run for twenty years, to the amount of $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 to a few ship owners. It is a vicious project, intended to enrich a limited class at the general expense on the pretense that it is a measure to revive the American mercantile marine. It would operate to increase the already heavy taxes which the people have to pay, and it would create a few steamship lines, without in the least benefiting shipowners generally. It is a class measure, contrary to all popular interests.—*New Orleans Picayune. Dem.*

SNAKES IN COSTA RICA.

The Culebra de Sangre Is the Most Deadly of Them All.

Costa Rica means the rich coast, and in most respects it is rich, particularly in the snake family, the most deadly of which is the terrible culebra de sangre, or blood snake.

This variety of reptile does not grow to a large size, and perhaps for that very reason is most to be dreaded, as it is not so easily seen. It is red and resembles a large swollen vein ready to burst with blood.

A short time ago I stepped on one of these snakes, and like a flash he struck at me; but as I had a pair of leather leggings on no harm was done, though it was a close call. Not so fortunate was a poor day laborer who was bitten by the same variety of snake. The man was working for a neighbor of mine, and I did not see him until the day after he was bitten. The moment I heard about it I went over to see the poor fellow, taking with me a remedy for snake bite, thinking it would do no harm to try it, anyway. When we reached the men's camp, the sight that met our eyes was a sickening one.

The man was bleeding from his nose, mouth and ears; also from his finger and toe nails. How a man could bleed as much as he had and still live was a marvel. He had been bitten in the foot. Only one fang of the serpent had entered the flesh. The manager of the estate had given him several doses of curarine, a medicine made in Colombia and much used here in Central America for poisonous bites. We also gave him the medicine which I had brought with me, which made him vomit profusely.

In a few hours' time the bleeding stopped, and next day the poor fellow was sent to the hospital. No one expected that he would live, as the bite is considered deadly; but, strange to say, he did recover and in a months' time was at work once more. If both fangs of the snake had entered the foot instead of one, he would undoubtedly have died. I have known a horse to die in a few hours after being bitten by one of the snakes. In hunting in this country one must always keep a sharp lookout for snakes.—Forest and Stream.

A plug of tobacco is as good a barometer as any one needs. As long as the weather is to be fine the tobacco will be dry, and if there is not too much sugar and liquorice in it it will crumble like bark. But just before rain the tobacco will get damp and flexible, and the moisture in the air will make it almost clammy.

Caricatures are found among the sculptured monuments of Thebes, Egypt, made 3,900 years before Christ.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MOORS AS THEY MEET

THEIR QUAINT—CUSTOMS AND ODD MODES OF SALUTATION.

Elaborate Social Courtesies That Are Exchanged In Everyday Life—Embraces and Kisses—The Etiquette of Sneezes and Yawns.

In contrast to some northern nations, it is hardly too much to say that the Moor, of whatever class, is born a gentleman. There is such a grace about the humblest, such an easy dignity, that whenever circumstances place them in positions calling for the exercise of courtesy they very seldom fail to respond, and thus it comes to pass that in a democratic nation, in which every man of ability—cunning perhaps would be the better word—may rise to the highest place, even though he start life as a slave, the self proclaiming parvenu is practically nonexistent. This is not, however, to imply that gaucherie and the pleasant manners which come from evil dispositions or stupidity are unknown. Unfortunately the life led by the average Moor is one that dwarfs refinement of intellect, as it does development of mind, and the vices to which the majority succumb in early life too often stultify the most prominent commencement.

It is a pretty sight to see two elderly, dignified Moors salute. With measured pace, the eyes of each fixed on those of the other, they approach with a slight inclination, holding the right hands slightly advanced. They press their finger tips together and begin a volley of prescribed salutations, greetings and inquiries, hardly pausing to insert replies and ejaculate "God be praised!" Then each presses the finger tips which have been honored by contact with those of his friends against his lips and then upon his heart as he raises his head and redoubles his salutations.

To every fellow Moslem the greeting is given "Es-salam alaikum" ("Peace be unto you"). To which the answer is "Wa alal kumes-salam ("And to you be peace"). To the unbeliever the nearest approach to this permitted is "Ala salam' tak" ("On thy peace"), which might mean anything. The way to speed the parting guest is to exclaim, "God give thee peace," or, more curtly, "In peace." To those whose presence has never been desired it is usual to exclaim in tones sufficiently explicit, "Allah ihaun-ak!" ("God protect thee!") On arrival it is customary to exclaim to the guest, "Welcome to thee!" or "Marhabban, ahlan wa sahlan" ("Be welcome, at home, and at ease"). Courteous interrogatories fall thick and fast. "How art thou? Thy house?"—the nearest approach permitted to inquiry after a man's wife. "Thy relatives? What news? Is nothing wrong?" To which he replies, if there is nothing specially to complain of: "All right, thank God. All are in prosperity." Or, if bad news has to be given, "God knows. Everything is in the hand of God."

When a Moslem meets a European accompanied by a Moor, though the latter be the servant, he not infrequently ignores the presence of the foreigner and offers the salutation to his coreligionist only, but if he passes a mixed company of Moors and Jews, or Christians, he exclaims, "Peace be on the people of Islam." If two such parties meet on the road, the phrase is, "Peace be to those accompanying the Jews," or "the Nazarenes," and it is sufficient for one of each party to give and return the greeting, though in the country several often do so. Inferiors saluting superiors usually kiss the hand, shoulder, top of the turban, or feet, or the knee or stirrup of a horseman, according to the terms on which they approach. The more abject forms are naturally only used to implore a favor, though they are employed sometimes to Europeans. In the extremity of supplication the very feet of one's horse are embraced.

The old custom of falling on one another's necks is still in vogue between friends long separated. Men and women restrict their greetings in public to words, but personally I was somewhat startled by the sudden embrace of a negress whose freedom my father had been the means of obtaining when returning to the country after some years' absence. The kisses on such occasions are, however, fortunately delivered in the air or on the shoulder. It is customary to exclaim at such meetings, "I have been desolated for thee."

To judge from the exclamations ever on the tongues of the Moors, they might be an extremely pious people, and no doubt there are among them those who really mean what they say, but generally the most religious phrases have degenerated into vain repetition. Elaborate curses fall almost as freely.

When about to repeat some part of the Koran or a prayer, the petition is commonly uttered, "I take refuge with God from satan, the stoned," and when anything great or alarming occurs they exclaim, "There is neither change nor power, save in God, the High, the Mighty!" Quotations from the Koran are also freely introduced in conversation by the learned, as are proverbs and sayings by the generality of Moors, a knowledge of which is a great help in conversation.

Several little social usages of Moorish life deserve attention, though not confined to Morocco, such as the exclamation to one who sneezes, "The forgiveness of God be on me and on thee!" to which the reply is, "Justice and praise to God!" If a man who yawns in public does not use the prescribed formula, any one speaking to him may place the back of his hand to his mouth, uttering a pious sentence, as the devil is accredited with performing an unpleasant operation in yawning mouths. On the other hand, any one wearing a new garment or looking specially spruce or having performed some clever or meritorious act receives the compliment, "Bi sahh't-ak" ("In thy strength").

A Moor knows how to enjoy a good joke to the full, and, seated on the floor, he bends backward and forward without restraint in his laughter. Often the teller of the story will join in the process too. Raising their right hands far above their heads as they roll back, they bring them together in a hearty shake. There never was a grander way of enjoying a joke invented. The women when happy give vent to their feelings by a shrill "Yoo yoo, yoo yoo, yoo yoo yoo!"—Pall Mall Gazette.

Photography In the Courts.

Photography is often called into court as a witness whose testimony cannot be impeached. It is a detective of forged or disguised handwriting, for no matter how clever an imitation or alteration, the eye of the camera will search out, and the sensitive plate display the fraud. A very important case, in which the entries in a document were in question, led to the building of what is probably the largest camera in the world. The bellows may be extended 25 feet and is connected with a dark room, which also serves as a plate holder. The lens seems out of all proportion to the size of the camera, being but two inches in diameter, but its magnifying power is so great that letters one-fourth of an inch in height can be enlarged to 7½ feet and appear in their exact dimensions and without the slightest apparent distortion.—"Photography: Its Marvels," by Elizabeth Flint Wade, in St. Nicholas.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE INDIAN JUGGLER.

A Trick Yarn That Requires a Pretty Big Pinch of Salt.

A correspondent, writing from India regarding the theory that the jugglers perform their tricks by "will power," says:

"During the course of the Indian mutiny I made the acquaintance of one of these gentlemen of India, who tried to instruct me how to perform these tricks. He said it was all imaginary on the part of the spectators, as he simply willed that they should see those things. Yet I, in common with western nations, was too animalized, sensual and materialized by flesh eating and consumption of alcohol to retain or accept any deep spiritual teaching.

"The most exciting performance that he gave for my amusement was the converting of a bamboo stick into a native servant, who waited at table and supplied our wants.

"Afterward—in his absence—I tried it on, and to my surprise the same man was before me asking for instructions. I directed him to fill the chatties in the veranda with water from the well in the compound. This he proceeded to do. When he had filled them all to overflowing, I requested him to stop. He, however, took no notice of me, and went on stolidly bringing in the water, until, in my excited imagination, it seemed that the bungalow would be washed away.

"Finding that I could not arrest or stop his movements, he passing through me as though I did not exist, I drew my sword and lay in wait for him. Making a slash, I apparently cut him in twain, when, lo! there were two men bringing in the water, neither of whom could I restrain or prevent from doing so.

"I was completely out of my depth, when I heard a quiet laugh behind me, and on turning I found it was my instructor, who held up his right hand, and the two men disappeared, the stick resuming its place in the veranda, and to crown all there was not the slightest sign of any water having been brought in. I excitedly appealed to him for an explanation. He said that he had been present all the time, having willed that he should be invisible to me and that I should imagine myself to see and do what I thought had taken place.

"In order to prove it, he asked me to step out into the compound and directed my attention to a huge cavern, which I knew was not there before. As I entered a number of huge elephants and camels issued from it in a continuous stream, yet I could not touch one of them. They apparently passed over me as though I did not exist. He again raised his hand, and the cavern and animals disappeared, and there was no indication of any exodus of any kind."—Scottish Nights.

Where They Met.

Angry Wife (after a quarrel)—Seems to me we've been married about a hundred years. I can't even remember when or where we first met.

Husband (emphatically)—I can. It was at a dinner party, and there were 13 at table.—London Tit-Bits.

A Perfect Infant Food

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS MILK. FOR 40 YEARS THE LEADING BRAND.

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N.Y. CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
₰ lb Jute		@	6
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₰ lb	12	@	13½
Sides ₰ lb		@	8
Shoulders ₰ lb	6½	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₰ lb	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ₰ lb	6	@	6¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 90
New City, each		@	1 30
BEESWAX ₰ lb		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ₰ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ₰ lb	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	22
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	40	@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—₰ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—₰ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—₰ lb—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—₰ lb—			
Laguyra	12	@	15
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₰ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ₰ bunch of 5 lbs		@	70
EGGS—₰ dozen	11	@	13
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₰ barrel	20 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₰ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₰ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₰ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₰ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₰ barrel	2 50	@	4 00
Mullets, ₰ pork barrel	5 00	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ₰ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₰ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	4	@	5 00
FLOUR—₰ B—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—₰ lb		½@	8½
GRAIN—₰ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	53	@	55
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	50
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	60	@	75
HIDES—₰ lb—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ₰ 100 lbs			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ₰ lb	1¾	@	1¾
LARD, ₰ lb—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ₰ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₰ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	21 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ₰ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogsheads		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	25
NAILS, ₰ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ₰ barrel—			
City Mess		@	11 00
Rump		@	10 50
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ₰ lb	10	@	12
SALT, ₰ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 120 ₰ Sacks		@	67½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	3 50	@	5 50
SUGAR, ₰ lb—Standard Gran'd	5¾	@	5¾
Standard A	5	@	5¼
White Extra C	5	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ₰ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ₰ M W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₰ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 00
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed ₰ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	5 00	@	6 50
" Sap	4 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ₰ lb		@	6
WHISKEY, ₰ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per lb—Unwashed	10	@	18

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FAIRBANK'S GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Nothing doing.

TAR—Nothing doing.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 31½@32c; rosin firm at $1.20, $1.25; tar firm, 90c; crude turpentine, nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	4
Rosin	36
Tar	33
Crude turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year.—31 casks spirits turpentine, 181 bbls rosin, 263 bbls tar, 33 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 6 cents per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 9-16 cts	₰ lb
Good Ordinary	4 15-16	" "
Low Middling	5 9-16	" "
Middling	6	" "
Good Middling	6 5-16	" "

Same day last year middling 5⅝c.

Receipts—24 bales; same day last year, 279.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 55 to 60c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra prime 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 80@90c.

CORN—Firm; 53 to 55 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

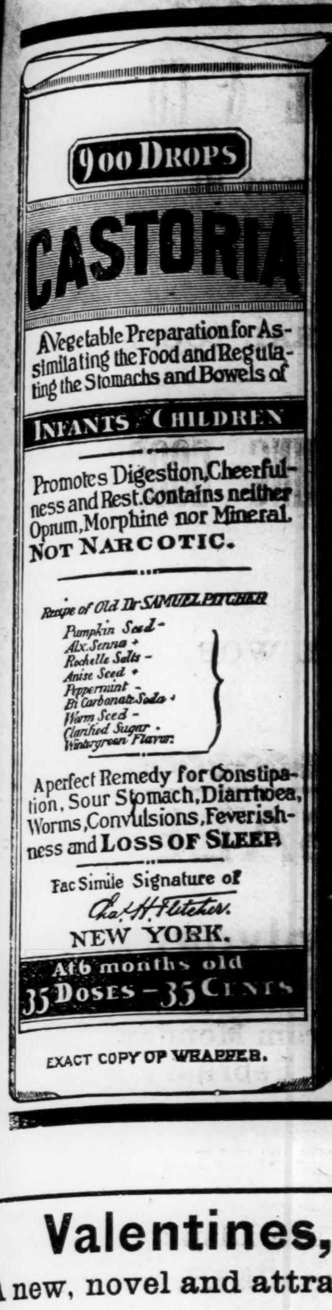
SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Money on call was steady at 2¼@3 per cent., the last loan being at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2¾@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange very weak; actual business in bankers' bills at 486@486¼ for demand and 484@484¼ for sixty days. Posted rates were 484 and 487. Commercial bills 483 Silver certificates nominal at 59½@60¼. Bar silver 59¼. Mexican dollars 47¼. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds steady. U.S. 3's, 105⅞; U.S. new 4's, registered, 128@128¼; do. coupon, 128@128¼; U. S. 4's 112¾@113¾; do. coupon, 112¾@113¼; do. 2's 99; U. S. 5's, registered, 111¼@112¾; do. 5's, coupon, 111¼@112; N. C. 6's 130; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 105¾. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 70; Chesapeake & Ohio 29¼; Manhattan L 115⅛; N. Y. Central 139; Reading 22; do. 1st preferred 63½; St. Paul 127¾; do. preferred 169; Southern Railway 13; do. preferred 50¼; American Tobacco 134½; do. preferred 133



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BEYOND THE SUNSET.

So, when Time's veil shall fall asunder,
The soul may know
No fearful change, nor sudden wonder,
Nor sink the weight of mystery under,
But with the upward rise and with the vastness grow.

And all we shrink from now may seem
No new revealing,
Familiar as our childhood's stream,
Or pleasant memory of a dream,
The loved and cherished Past upon the new life stealing.

Serene and mild, the untried light
May have its dawning,
And, as in summer's northern night
The evening and the dawn unite,
The sunset hues of Time blend with the soul's new morning.

—Whittier.

HIS RULING PASSION.

Old Harpagon Carried It to the Brink of the Grave.

The following story is commonly related as true in France: Old Harpagon was fast approaching his end. His sufferings were very great, but he comforted himself with the thought that as he could not eat there was so much saved at any rate.

"Well, doctor," he said in a feeble voice, "how long have I yet to live?"

"Only half an hour. Would you like me to send for somebody—a clergyman, for instance?"

Harpagon was silent for a few moments. He passed his hand over his chin, bristling with a grizzly beard of several days' growth, when a sudden thought struck him and, turning to the doctor, he gasped excitedly:

"Quick—send for—a barber!"

The barber soon afterward arrived with his shaving tackle.

Harpagon, whose voice was getting weaker, asked him, "You—charge—twopence—for shaving?"

"That's the price," was the answer.

"And—how much—is it—for shaving —a corpse?"

The barber paused a moment and then said, "Five shillings."

"Then—shave—me—quickly," stammered old Harpagon, casting a feverish glance at the watch which the doctor still held in his hand.

He was too feeble to utter another word, but the doctor understood the mute appeal and said:

"Fifteen minutes more!"

A smile of satisfaction stole over the features of the patient. The barber set to work and in a very short time finished his task, notwithstanding the nervous twitchings that distorted the face of the dying man. When the operation was over, old Harpagon uttered a sigh of relief and was heard to whisper:

"That's a good thing—four shillings— and tenpence—saved!" and he breathed his last.

TATTLING CLOTHING.

HOW A MAN'S GARB MAY PROCLAIM HIS RANK IN LIFE.

A Philosophical Tailor Tells How He Reads Character as Well as Vocation In the Men's Garments That Pass Before His Critical Eye.

"You may talk about getting knowlege of your fellow men through the art of phrenology or palmistry; about being able to read the people you meet by observing the lines about the mouth, the turn and form of the nose or ear or the shape and expression of the human eye, but I'll tell you," said Frank S. Flanagan, proprietor of the Pantorium, "there is nothing so clearly indicative of a man's character as the clothes he wears. We clean and press men's clothing here, and it is never necessary for him to tell us his vocation in life. We learn it from his clothes. We know whether he is married or single, and if married how much his wife thinks of him; if single, whether he lives at home or is boarding. He is no mystery to us. We know whether he is a doctor, lawyer, newspaper man, gambler, priest, college professor, merchant, actor or what not. We can tell whether he is bowlegged, nervous or indifferent. If he likes children or is in love, his clothes bear that telltale. In fact, you never know a man until you clean him. When I get my hands on a man's suit of clothes, he is no longer unknown to me.

"You take the ministers. Of course they all wear a garb that is significant of their calling. The back of the coats they bring here to be fixed are always shining like a plate glass mirror. Their lapels are out of line from much pulling and hauling to improve their appearance. Their trousers shine, too, with a brilliancy that speaks of long vigils and hours of prayer, with perhaps an extra polish obtained in putting down carpets or too frequent rubbing with the palms of the hands, smacking their legs in laughter while cracking jokes. They do not wear creases lengthwise in their trousers pressed by the iron, but the creases circle around the legs. That's caused by holding the children on his lap. Pshaw! You can always tell a preacher's clothes.

"The lawyer's clothes are almost as easily distinguished as the preacher's. The seat of his trousers is always thin. You see, he generally sits on a wooden or cane bottom chair. This part of his trousers is only an adumbration. If the hole is worn completely through, he adopts one of two measures. He either wears a longer coat or has his pants 'half soled.' If he wears a longer coat to hide the laxity of his apparel, he is continually grabbing the bottom edge of it to keep the wind from disclosing his secret. If he has his trousers patched and continues to wear his sack coat, he looks shamefaced and backs out of one's presence like a tumblebug. And then, too, the inside coat pocket of a lawyer is always full of papers. This makes the pocket sag, and it soon gets out of shape. The elbows of the lawyer's coat are always shiny. In studying he puts his head in his hands and rests his elbows on the table.

"I can tell a doctor too. His clothes, while generally clean and well preserved, have the smell of iodoform about them. Then, too, he always leaves his clothes to be fixed at a certain hour. Other men call for their clothes about on time. Not so with the physician. He is always two or three hours late. He is very apt to leave a small vial of morphine tablets in his vest pocket.

"A most peculiar suit of clothes is worn by the pickpocket—yes, I have them for customers too. His pockets are as numerous as the political pie hunters. Pockets on the inside of pockets. Pockets under the waistband. Pockets everywhere. I never saw the like of places to conceal stolen articles. He might be searched a hundred times and still retain his 'swag.' I wish you could have seen a pair of pants I fixed up for one of those circus grafters. That pair of pants just had exactly 42 pockets.

"Gamblers and liquor dealers have more neatness about their dress than any others. They dress in more ostentation than the men of other callings. The gambler generally leaves cards or poker chips in his pockets, and I have no trouble in finding him out.

"Take the grocery man, for instance. His clothes smell of almost everything from fish to peppermint candy. They are more or less soiled from coming in contact with lard and other greasy substances. They wear an apron in front, which protects that part of the suit.

"It's funny to see the newspaper man's clothes. He don't have time for the use of a coat. There are two full moons in his pantaloons, and nary a patch is there. His trousers are fringed at the bottom, and he generally wears his pants turned up. He is fairly neat in appearance—that is, keeps his clothes clean, because he seldom has more than one suit.

"The bowlegged man is a daisy. He likes his trousers creased in order that he may appear straight limbed. He sits tight in the saddle of his pants. His suspenders are short. The buttons on his trousers have hard service. His vest is shorter than otherwise, but the point of the knee to the side of the crease gives him completely away. That may be the reason that women like bowlegged men, because they keep their pants pressed and creased.

"The college professor has neat clothes, but in them you will find fine particles of chalk dust, etc.

"Old Commodore Vanderbilt, whose head was so long he could eat out of a churn, gave it as his opinion that to be successful in life a young man must be natty. Now, the longer we live the more forcible becomes his advice. Each succeeding generation becomes neater in appearance. There was a time when a dirty, tobacco splattered shirt front signified dignity and profundity of intellect. But things have changed and from out a heterogeneous mass of pseudo natty people our young man of today is evolved. We find him to be neater and cleaner than we were; but, try how he will, man can never escape from the fact that his tailor knows more about him than his wife."—Kansas City World.

His Strong Point.

Mrs. Gooding—For my part, I can't understand why you desire to associate with that Mr. Emptyhead. He is one of the least interesting persons I ever met.

Mr. Gooding—I must admit that he is not very brilliant, but he is the only man I know very well who never gives me any advice as to how we ought to bring up our boy.—Chicago News.

Bad temper has an injurious physical effect on the digestion. Bad temper tends to a disposition of blood to the brain, and this leaves the stomach unable to perform its functions properly.

What Holmes Would Have Done.

A correspondent sends the following incident with the assurance that it has never appeared before:

"A man came into the book store of Mr. S. in an Ohio city and asked for the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.' He looked it through rather dubiously, then hesitatingly remarked that his wife wished him to get it, but he guessed he would not take it. At the door he paused and turned back, and, asking if they had any cookbooks, bought one.

"Mr. S. told this to a friend, who advised him to write it to Dr. Holmes, who would appreciate the joke. He did so and received an immediate reply asking why he did not recommend 'Cook's Monday Lectures.'"—New York Tribune

The Art of Making Friends.

Dullerton—Prigster is always picking me up on my grammar.

Smarte—And you and he don't get on together at all?

Dullerton—Of course not. How could we?

Smarte—By doing as I do. When I speak to him, I use bad grammar purposely to give him an opportunity to correct me. Then I thank him and say how much obliged to him I am. We get along together beautifully.—Boston Transcript.

Serves a Good Purpose.

Caller—I sent you a poem about three weeks ago. What have you done with it?

Editor—I'm holding it. Every little while lately I get to thinking that we are not getting out as good a paper as we ought to, and then I take that poem and see how much worse the sheet might be and that makes me cheerful again. Say, how much'll you take for it?—Chicago News.

THE DAYS OF OLD.

Let's go back, O brother mine,
To the precious ways of the days gone by—
Back to the gleam of the glad sunshine,
When we were children, you and I.
We are growing old, but I long so much
For the grasp of a mother's hands to hold
Me away from sin and its soiling touch
As they used to do in the days of old.

I'm tired of dogma of church and state;
Let's trail with our feet the dust of the lane
As we wander down to the pasture gate
And bring the cows for mother again
And see once more the wood lark dip
From stake to stake of the ridered fence
And feel the old time fellowship
We felt in our boyhood innocence.

Let's climb to the rafters overhead
And build a swing on the old barn floor,
Let's "hide and seek" in the wagon shed
And be "knee high" again once more,
Let's part the weeds where the truant hen
Has stolen her nest, then stoop and fold
The sheltering weeds o'er the nest again
As we used to do in the days of old.

Oh, the endless joys of the days of old,
With the path that led to the fruited trees,
Where the dandelions their coins of gold
Had scattered to bribe the bumblebees!
Down in the grass was the cricket's chirr,
And overhead was the dragon fly,
And roundabout us everywhere
Was the dreamy gleam of the days gone by.

And, oh, the years and tears since then,
The miles and smiles that have lured us on,
The graves we have passed and the moments when
The cradle and coffin seemed almost one!
So let's go back, O brother mine,
Forgetting tonight our greed of gold,
And talk awhile of the glad sunshine
That gilded the ways of the days of old!

—Alfred Ellison in Chicago Record.

IN A BRITISH REGIMENT.

The Unwritten Rules That Guide the Officers In Matrimonial Affairs.

This regimental family is, as a rule, by no means an Eveless Eden. Several of the officers will probably be married men, and the ladies are usually recognized as members of the regimental family and are quite as keen as their husbands to maintain in every way the honor and credit of the corps. The regiment likewise feels that the married ladies belong to it quite as much as do their husbands, and outsiders are occasionally made to repent an action, possibly unintentional, which has been construed into a social slight on one of these ladies.

In some regiments the ladies all dine at mess with their husbands' brother officers on Christmas night. In others other little friendly customs exist, identifying them with the corps, and in the case of all regimental entertainments the wife of the senior officer will, as a matter of course, receive the guests.

In view of what I have said above the reader must not run away with the idea that matrimony is at all encouraged in the cavalry. Very far from it. It is recognized that human frailty is such that some allowance must be made for senior officers, but the married subaltern is not likely to find himself popular and unless a very good chap may receive a strong hint to remove himself and his bride to some other regiment.

The feeling about matrimony may be summed up as follows: The colonel should be married—a bachelor colonel in the mess is not alway a joy forever; majors, especially if grumpy and livery in the morning, may be married; captains should not be married, and subalterns must be bachelors, though, sad to say, they often prove quite as susceptible as their seniors.

The chief reason for this feeling against matrimony is that it is bad for the mess. Married officers only pay half the usual mess subscriptions through their agents, and as they seldom dine in the mess the cost of maintaining a proper establishment, being divisible into fewer parts, falls more heavily on the bachelor members. Also the sociability of the mess suffers, and, though this is strictly between ourselves, the addition of a new lady to the married roll of a regiment is not always found to increase the harmony of its regimental life. In some corps would be benedicts have to pay a fine of £100 to the funds of the mess as a compensation for their intended desertion.—A British Officer in Harper's Magazine.

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Ladies who have worn them return and speak of them in the highest terms! Early buyers are sending their friends!

Ouly woman's Shoe made that "fit the feet as nature intended."

Just as graceful as they are comfortable; worn and admired by young and old alike.

Only to be had of us in this city!

Only $3.50.

MERCER & EVANS.
115 Princess street.

fe 10 3t fr su we

For any kind of GOOD SHOES Call on Us.

We can generally suit even the most fastidious customer.

Be sure and see the "JENNESS MILLER" at $3.50
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 3.00
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.50
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.00

These are the BEST SHOES MADE, at the prices, for Ladies' wear.

The W. L. Douglass Gent's Fine Shoes are "Beauties." Try them also.

We have a limited number of beautiful SEASON CALENDARS. Call for one with your purchase. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

ja 26 tf

Barber Shop Removed.

JOHN E. COWELL has removed from 11 South Front street to 125 Princess street, between Front and Second, where he is prepared to serve his friends in a style that cannot be surpassed in the art tonsorial.

fe 5 tf

THE SNOW WHITE SALE

WILL CONTINUE THIS WEEK.

The Ladies have appreciated our selections by their liberal patronage, and there will be added many new patterns to the already large assortment of Dainty White Goods. Those Piques, Lawn Checks, Soft Finished Nainsooks, Linen Cambrics, Striped and Checked Dimities, Persian Lawns and Tuckings are exquisite.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.

Cambrics, Swiss and Nainsooks in Edgeing, Insertion, MATCHED SETS, ALL OVER and TUCKINGS, the latter for Shirt Waists. They are perfection of loveliness.

HOUSEKEEPERS' LINENS.

Table Damask, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Turkish Toweling, Wash Cloths, Table Felt.

CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

We are daily receiving Mattings, Rugs, Art Squares, Draperies, Shades, etc. Those New Japanese Rugs are the best value for the money that we ever saw. See the patterns and get prices. New Curtain Muslins this week.

A. D. BROWN,
29 North Front Street.

fe 12 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Feb. 4th, 1899. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$ 695,879.57	Capital	$ 125,000.00
Overdrafts	508 33	Surplus	70,000.00
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,600.00	Undivided profits	18,448 05
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000.00	Circulation	40,950.00
Due from app'd res've agt's $110 483.68		Deposits U. S. Treas $ 50,000.00	
Due from other banks 185 165.38		Deposits from Banks 213 477,45	
Cash on hand 112,176.13	—407,825.19	Deposits from individuals 691,937.58	—955,415.03
Total	$1,209,813.08	Total	$1,209 813.08

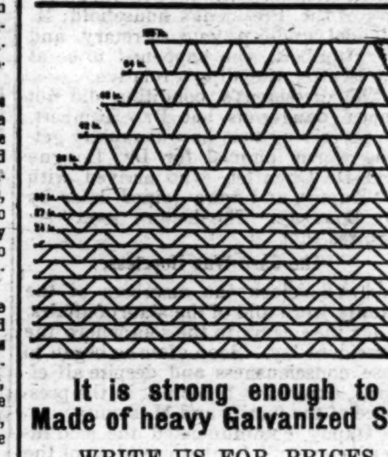
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Feb. 4. '97.	Feb. 4, '98.	Feb. 4, '99
Total Deposits	$589,000	$837 091	$955,415
Surplus and Net Profits	64 100	74,200	88,448

Dividend Paid—6 Per Cent. Per Annum.

Last Installment of Capital Paid in October, 1892.

fe 16 tf



The Hartman Woven Wire Fencing

IS THE STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE and CHEAPEST FENCE MADE.

It is strong enough to be used without base boards Made of heavy Galvanized Steel Wire.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

ja 15 tf

Shoes.

Slocum's Assigned Stock Must be Sold Within Thirty Days

Regardless of Cost.

10,000 Pairs Gent's, Ladies', Misses and Children's Fine and Cheap Shoes. ALL NEW AND FRESH.

Having purchased from the Assignee the above large and elegant assortment of SHOES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, I will sell same in lots to suit at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, Regardless of the Original Cost, FOR CASH ONLY.

Must be disposed of inside of 30 days.

OPEN ON AND AFTER THURSDAY MORNING AT TEN O'CLOCK.

FRANK HAFFNER, Manager,
120 Market Street, Slocum's Old Stand.

fe 9 tf

WE ARE UP-TO-DATE

And pushing ahead in the Dry Goods trade. Our store is the largest and its prices are the lowest.

We offer our stock of Fall and Winter Dress Goods in Novelties and Flannels, Ladies' Cloth, Serges, at reduced prices.

Our line of Eiderdown in colors and white is cut below cost to make a clean sweep.

We are exhibiting a few lines of forerunners of Spring in new shades of Cheviots, Silks and Ginghams. We have just received a beautiful line of Colored and White Pique from 10 to 25c per yard.

We have 78 piairs of Fine Rose Wool Blankets, 10 quarters, five pounds special, at $3 per pair, worth $4.25.

Eleven quarters six pound Blankets at $3.75, worth $5.00.

Comforts from 50c up.

Remember our Carpets and Mattings, 165 rolls on hand, which we are anxious to move. Any one desiring a Carpet will do well to look at our line, as we have cut the prices very low to move the stock. Carpets from 12½c to 50c. A good Brussell's Carpet for 42c per yard. Matting from 10c per yard to 25c. Other bargains in this line equally remarkable.

Window Shades, Spring Rollers and Fixtures complete, from 10c to 50c each.

Lace Curtains, 25 styles from which to select, 45c to $3.50 per pair.

Curtain Poles this week 19c a set.

A large stock of Trunks on our third floor. Your's for a small profit. Bought at lowest prices from the factory.

A new line of Boys' Clothing just received, up-to-date styles, from 75c to $5.00.

Our line of Clay Worsted Men's Suits at cut prices, from $3 to $9 this week.

A very desirable line of Men's Hats. Latest styles, new goods. If you should need a Hat at any price from 25c to $2 it will pay you to give our's a look.

We have just received to-day a beautiful line of Children's Caps in silk and lawn, also Boys' and Men's Caps.

Special offering in handkerchiefs.

We solicit your trade, wholesale and retail, at Wilmington's Big Racket Store, 112 North Front street, opposite The Orton.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

fe 12 tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOK BINDING AND RULING.

THE STAR JOB PRINTING OFFICE, BOOK BINDERY AND RULING ROOMS ARE COMPLETE IN THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

EVERY VARIETY OF PRINTING, RULING AND BINDING DONE NEATLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY & CHEAPLY.

WM. H. BERNARD,
Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE. S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 5:56 P. M., Laurinburg 6:23 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:43 A. M., Raleigh 3:36 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:55 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 5:20 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:50 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:00 A. M. Arrives Monroe 5:45 A. M., Wadesboro 6:51 A.M., Hamlet 7:43 A. M., Sanford 9:52 A. M., Raleigh 11:13 A. M., Weldon 2:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9.05 A. M., Pembroke 9:21 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:53 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 403—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolnton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11.37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:20 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M. Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:18 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:30 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:53 P. M., Raleigh 2:00 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:30 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:30 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. ja 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	3 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 12 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 44 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

no 23 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C., AND GEORGETOWN, S. C. Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA ....Saturday, February 11
GEO. W. CLYDE........Saturday, February 18

Wilmington for New York.

GEO. W. CLYDE........Saturday, February 11
ONEIDA ....Saturday, February 18

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE..........Tuesday, February 7
ONEIDA ....Tuesday, February 14

No passenger boats.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. fe 5 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secreta   jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Feb. 6, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11.33 A. M., Goldsboro 12.26 P. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.33 P. M., Petersburg 6.21 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.00 A. M., Philadelphia 3.50 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 3.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.34 P. M., Warsaw 8.48 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., †Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.35 P. M. Weldon 12.59 A. M., †Norfolk 10.25 A. M. Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.23 A. M., Washington 7 01 A. M., Baltimore 8.23 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M. New York 1.03 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 P. M., Chadbourn 5.28 P. M., Marion 6.34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.57 P. M., Columbia 10.20 P. M., Denmark 6.12 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M. Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.03 P. M., New York *9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.21 P. M., Warsaw 4.12 P. M., Magnolia 4.25 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12.09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.20 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.20 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.56 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.26 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M., Columbia 6.50 A. M., Sumter 8.13 P. M., Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.13 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.08 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.52 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. m., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M. and 11.00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.05 A. M.; arrives Smithfield, N. C., 8.10 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 A. M.; arrives Goldsboro 10.25 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9 30 A. M., 3.40 P. M.; arrives Nashville 10 10 A. M., 4.03 P. M., Spring Hope 10.40 A. M., 4.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 11.00 A. M., 4.55 P. M., Nashville 11 22 A. M.; 5.25 P. M., arrives at Rocky Mount 11.45 A. M. 6.00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.12 A. M., arrive Latta 10.32 A. M., Dillon 10.44 A. M., Rowland 11.01 A. M. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 P. M.; arrives Dillon 6.20 P. M., Latta 6.35 P. M., Pee Dee 7.00 P. M., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 3.00 P. M., Chadbourn 5.35 P. M.; arrive Conway 7.40 P. M.; leave Conway 8.30 A. M., Chadbourn 11.20 A. M.; arrive Hub 12.25 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.18 P. M., Manning 5.41 P. M.; arrive Lane's 6.17 P. M.; leave Lane's 8.34 A. M., Manning 9.09 A. M.; arrive Sumter 9.40 A. M. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9.30 A. M., 7.40 P. M.; arrive Georgetown 12.00 M., 9.00 P. M.; leave Georgetown 7.00 A. M.; 3.30 P. M.; arrive Lane's 8.25 A. M.; 5.55 P. M Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9.50 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M., Cheraw 11.30 A. M., Wadesboro 2.25 P. M.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 7.55 P. M.; arrive Darlington 8.20 P. M., Hartsville —— P. M., Bennettsville 9.15 P. M., Gibson 9.45 P. M. Leave Florence Sunday only 9.10 A. M., arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6.45 A. M. Bennettsville 7.10 A. M.; arrive Darlington 8.03 A. M. Leave Darlington 8.50 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.15 A. M. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3.00 P. M., Cheraw 4.45 P. M., Hartsville 3.15 P. M., Darlington 5.20 P. M.; arrive Florence 7.00 P. M. Leave Darlington Sunday only at 8.50 A. M., arrive Florence 9 15 A. M.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 1.58 P. M., 11.15 P. M., arrive Selma 2.50 P. M., 12.01 P. M., Smithfield 3.02 P. M., Dunn 3.40 P. M., Fayetteville 4.25 P. M., 1.10 A. M., Rowland 6.00 P. M. returning leave Rowland 11.01 A. M., Fayetteville 12.25 P. M., 9.40 P. M., Dunn 12.25 P. M., Smithfield 1.43 P. M. Selma 1.50 P. M., 10.55 P. M., arrive Wilson 1.06 P. M., 11.59 A. M.

Manchester & Augusta R. R. trains leave Sumter 4.29 A. M., Creston 5.17 A. M., arrive Denmark 9.12 A. M. Returning, leave Denmark 4.17 P. M., Creston 5.13 P. M., Sumter 6.03 P. M. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 A. M., arrives Pregnalls 9.15 A. M. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10.00 A. M., arrives Creston 3.50 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 10.35 A. M., and arrive Lucknow 12.25 P. M. Returning, leave Lucknow 2.30 P. M., arrive 4.10 P. M Daily except Sunday.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

fe 9 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.

To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	3 Pass'g'r Trains Leave	STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	4 Pass'g'r Trains Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro.........	11 55	....
....	4 32	Kinston...........	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern...........	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City.....	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3 00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf   S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by   R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.

feb 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17.

MYSTERIOUS ADAMS POISONING CASE.

Testimony of Physician Who Attended Mrs. Adams in Direct Conflict With That of Cornish and Hovey.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The most important feature in the inquest in the Adams poisoning case yesterday was that the testimony of Dr. E. E. Hitchcock who attended Mrs. Adams in her last moments, was in direct conflict with the testimony of Harry S. Cornish and Frederick E. Hovey, both of whom were in Mrs. Kate J. Adam's flat when she died. Dr. Hitchcock testified that the boy who summoned him told him that he was wanted immediately as a "party had been poisoned."

One point on which Dr. Hitchcock contradicted the testimony of Hovey related to the condition of the bottle of poison. The doctor stated that he saw no parafine about the cork or mouth of the bottle, while Hovey, in his testimony, said that the cork was covered with parafine.

Dr. Hitchcock described how Cornish was taken sick with symptoms similar to those shown by Mrs. Adams. Cornish asked: "Can it be anything else but bromo-seltzer?" and the doctor replied that it certainly could.

Mrs. Bertha May Hovey, the wife of the witness who was examined yesterday, was first placed upon the stand to-day. The questions of the assistant district attorney brought out the facts that Cornish had separated from his wife and that Mrs. Rogers was living apart from her husband. When Mrs. Hovey reached Adams' flat she was admitted by a policeman. She met Assistant District Attorney McIntyre there. Mrs. Rogers seemed heart-broken. She told them that Mrs. Adams had taken bromo-seltzer, but never mentioned poison, nor did she say that her mother was the victim of a diabolical plot. The fact that Cornish had given the bromo-seltzer to her mother was not spoken of by Mrs. Rogers.

"When was it first discovered that Mrs. Adams had been poisoned?" was asked.

"I don't know. I did not discover it. I read it in the newspapers," was the reply.

Witness said she had talked with Cornish about Mrs. Adams' death, but she could not remember that Cornish said to her "what a fool I am, that I should have received that bottle and given some of the contents to Mrs. Adams."

The coroner's physician, Dr. Weston, took the stand. He testified that he performed an autopsy upon Mrs. Adams' body. He at first formed the impression that Mrs. Adams came to her death through taking cyanide of potassium, from the odor of the bottle and from his diagnosis at the autopsy. Subsequently, a chemical analysis showed that death was due to cyanide of mercury. The bottle was wrapped in a piece of brown paper such as lawyers use with their notes. The bottle was three-quarters full when he saw it. The policeman gave it to him and said he had got it from Dr. Hitchcock. He talked with Hovey on arriving at the flat and Hovey told him about the case. He smelled the contents of the bottle and told Hovey he thought that it contained cyanide of potassium. No one else was present, but a little later he saw Mrs. Rogers and asked her about Mrs. Adams' age, so as to fill out his report. He told Mrs. Rogers that her mother died of poison, and that he would make an autopsy on the following day.

Fredrick Hovey was recalled to the stand when Dr. Weston finished and Mr. Osborne asked him: "How soon after your conversation with Dr. Weston did you see Cornish?" "Next morning."

"Dr. Weston told you two had been poisoned." "I have just heard him say so."

"You told us yesterday that it was three days later when you first heard of the poison." "Yes."

"Dr. Weston said he told you, and Dr. Hitchcock says the same." "I don't recall it."

"You say all the circumstances form a small impression on your mind." "Yes."

"You will kindly tell the jury why, after the doctors had told you it was poison and you had seen a person fall down and die and another claim—and Mr. Osborne put a strong emphasis on the word—to be ill, it did not form a great impression?" Hovey replied: "We all supposed it was an accident."

"You said yesterday you examined with the greatest possible care the package that contained the poison bottle, the wrapper, seal and wax, and expressed an opinion that it was done so well that it would take an expert to discover that it was not the original package. Then you swore there was no wrapper." "I was mistaken."

"Is it not true that there were two bottles, one with a wrapper and one without?" "Not that I remember. I did not see them anyhow."

"Did not Cornish show you a bottle with a wrapper?" "No. I was perfectly willing to make my statement here, and have corrected the incorrect statement I made. I made the mistake perfectly conscientiously."

That concluded the examination of Mr. Hovey, and Mr. Osborne called Dr. F. Stiles Potter, who was called by Cornish to assist Dr. Hitchcock at what proved to be Mrs. Adams' deathbed.

Dr. Potter said that when he arrived at the Adams flat Mrs. Adams was dead. There were present Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. Cornish, Mr. Hovey and Mrs. Rogers. The last named told him that upon her advice Mr. Cornish had given her mother a dose of bromo-seltzer. Mrs. Rogers was crying and hysterical.

Cornish told witness how Mrs. Adams had taken the bromo-seltzer and how she had been taken sick a couple of minutes later. Cornish further stated that after Mrs. Adams had taken her dose, he mixed another dose for himself to see if it really tasted bitter, as Mrs. Adams had said it did. The dose, Cornish said, made him very sick.

Witness said there were two glasses standing on the table. "Was there something in each glass?" "Yes, I am very positive about this fact. I am sure there was a solution in each glass."

Witness heard Dr. Hithcock say that a diabolical cirme had been committed. He thought Cornish and Hovey were both present at the time Cornish said that he had been watching to see who spelled "forty" with a "u". (It was spelled in this way on the package received by Cornish.) He did not find the word spelled with a "u" up to the time.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AT THE BANQUET GIVEN IN BOSTON.

President McKinley's After-Dinner Speech to the Home Market Club.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

The Administration's Policy—It is for Congress to Decide What Form of Government Will Best Subserve the Interests of the Filipinos.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 16.—President William McKinley arrived in Boston to-day, to be the guest of the Home Market Club at a banquet given in his honor at Mechanics' Hall. The arrival of the train at 10 o'clock was the occasion of a general outburst of enthusiasm from the thousands who lined the streets on the line of the procession from the station to the hotel. The crowning event of the day and the principal feature of the President's visit to Boston was the banquet at 6 P. M. There was great enthusiasm when President McKinley was introduced. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: The years go quickly. It seems not so long, but it is in fact six years since it was my honor to be a guest of the Home Market Club. Much has happened in the intervening time. Issues which were then engaging us have been settled or put aside for larger or more absorbing ones. Domestic conditions have improved and are generally satisfactory. We have made progress in industry and have reached the prosperity for which we have been striving. We had four long years adversity, which taught us some lessons which will never be unlearned and which will be valuable in guiding our future action.

We have not only been successful in our financial and business affairs but we have been successful in a war with a foreign power which added great glory to American arms and a new chapter to American history.

Mighty Problems to Face.

I do not know why, in the year 1899, this republic has unexpectedly had placed before it mighty problems which it must face and meet. They have come and are here and they could not be kept away. Many who were impatient for the conflict a year ago, apparently heedless of its larger results, were first to cry against the far reaching consequences of their own act. Those of us who dreaded war most, and whose every effort was directed to prevent it, had fears of new and grave problems which might follow its inauguration. The evolution of events which no man could control has brought these problems upon us. Certain it is that they have not come through any fault on our part, but as a high obligation, and we meet them with a clear conscience and unselfish purpose and with good heart to resolve to undertake their solution.

War was declared in April, 1898, with practical unanimity by the Congress and once upon us was sustained by like unanimity among the people. There have been many who tried to avert it, as on the other hand there are those who would have precipitated it an early date. In its prosecution and conclusion the great majority of our countrymen of every section believed they were fighting in a just cause, and at home or on sea or in the field they had part in its glorious triumphs. It was the war of an undivided nation.

A Trust Not Sought.

Every great act in its progress from Manila to Santiago, from Guam to Panay, met universal and hearty commendation. The protocol commanded the practically unanimous approval of the American people. It was welcomed by every lover of peace beneath the flag. The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were entrusted to our hands by the war and to that great trust, under the providence of God and in the name of human progress and civilization, we are committed.

It is a trust we have not sought; it is a trust from which we will not flinch. The American people will hold up the hands of their servants at home to whom they commit its action, while Dewey and Otis and the brave men whom they command will have the support of the country in upholding our flag where it now floats, the symbol and assurance of liberty and justice.

The Philippines.

We hear no complaints of the relations created by the war between this government and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. There are, however, who regard the Philippines in a different relation, but whatever variety of views there may be on this phase of the question, there is universal agreement that the Philippines shall not be turned back to Spain No true American consents to that. Even if unwilling to accept them ourselves, it would have been a weak evasion of Spain to transfer them to some other power or powers and thus shirk our own responsibility. Even if we had had, as we did not have, the power to compel such a transfer, it could not have been made without the most serious international complications. Such a course could not be thought of. And yet, had we refused to accept the cession of them, we should have had no power over them, even for their own good. We could not discharge the responsibilities upon us until these islands became ours either by conquest or treaty. There was but one alternative and that was either Spain or the United States in the Philippines. The other suggestions—first that they should be tossed into the arena of contenti on for the strife of nations; or second, to be left to the anarchy and chaos of no protectorate at all, were too shameful to be considered. The treaty gave them to the U. S. Could we have required less and done our duty? Could we, after freeing the Filipinos from the domination of Spain, have left them without government and without power to protect life and property or to perform the international obligations essential an independent state? Could we have left them in a state of anarchy and justified ourselves in our own conscience or before the tribunal of mankind. Could we have done that in the sight of God and man?

Our concern was not for territory, trade or empire, but for the people whose interests and destiny, without our willing it, had been put in our hands. It was this feeling from the first day, and to the last; not one word or line went from the Executive in Washington to our military and naval commanders at Manila, or to our peace commissioners at Paris that did not put as the sole purpose to be kept in mind, first, after the success of our arms and the maintenance of our own honor, the welfare and happiness and the rights of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. Did we need their consent to perform a great act for humanity? We had it in every aspiration of their minds, in every hope of their hearts. Was it necessary to ask their consent to capture Manila, the capital of their islands? Did we ask their consent to liberate them from Spanish sovereignty or to enter Manila bay and destroy the Spanish sea power? We did not ask these; we were obeying a higher moral obligation which was rested on us and which did not require anybody's consent. We were doing our duty by them with the consent of our own conscience and with the approval of civilization. Every present obligation has been met and fulfilled in the expulsion of the Spanish sovereignty from their islands, and when the war that destroyed it was in progress we could not ask their views. Nor can we ask their consent.

Indeed, can any one tell me in what form it could be marshalled and ascertained until peace and order, so necessary to a reign of reason, shall be secured and established? A reign of terror is not the kind of rule under which right action and deliberate judgment are possible. It is not a good time for the liberator to submit important questions concerning government to the liberated while they are engaged in shooting down their rescuers.

What Shall We Do.

We have now ended the war with Spain. The treaty has been ratified by more than two-thirds of the Senate of the United States and in the judgment of nine-tenths of its people. No nation was ever more fortunate in war or more honorable in peace. It remains to ask what we shall do now. I do not intrude upon the duties of Congress or seek to anticipate or forestall its action. I only say that the treaty of peace honorably secured, having been ratified by the United States Senate and, as we confidently expect, shortly to be ratified in Spain, Congress will have the power and I am sure the purpose, to do what in good morals is right and just and humane for these people in distant seas.

The future of the Philippines is now in the hands of the American people. Until the treaty was ratified or rejected the executive department of this government could act only to preserve the peace and protect life and property. That treaty now commits the free and enfranchised Filipinos to the guiding hand and the liberating influences, the generous sympathies, the uplifting education, not of their American masters, but of their American emancipators. No one can tell to-day what is best for them or for us. I know no one at this hour who is wise enough or sufficiently informed to determine what form of government will best subserve their interests and our interests, their and our well-being. If we knew everything by intuition—and I sometimes think there are those who believe that we do not, but they do—we should not need information; but unfortunately most of us are not in that happy state. The whole subject is now with Congress, and Congress is the voice, the conscience and the judgment of the American people. Upon their judgment and their conscience can we not rely? I believe in them. I trust them. I know of no better or safer human tribunal than the people. Until Congress shall direct otherwise it will be the duty of the Executive to possess and hold the Philippines, giving to the people peace and order and beneficient government, affording them an opportunity to prosecute their lawful pursuits, encouraging them in thrift and industry, making them feel and know that we are their friends, not their enemies, that their good is our aim, their welfare is our welfare; but that neither their aspirations nor ours can be realized until our authority is acknowledged and unquestioned.

That the inhabitants of the Philippines will be benefitted by this republic, and my unshaken belief that they will have a kindlier government under our guidance and that they will be aided in every possible way to be a self respecting and self-governing people is as true as that the American people love liberty and have an abiding faith in their own government and in their own institutions.

No Imperial Designs

lurk in the American mind. They are alien to American sentiment, thought and purpose. Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun. They go with the flat:

"Why read ye not the changeless truth,
The free can conquer but to save?"

If we can benefit these remote peoples who will object? If in the years of the future they are established in government under law and liberty, who will regret our perils and sacrifices? Who will not rejoice in our heroism and humanity? Always perils, and always after them safety; always darkness and clouds, but always shining through them the light and sunshine; always cost and sacrifice, but always after them the fruition of liberty and education and civilization.

I have no light or knowledge not common to my countrymen. I do not prophesy. The present is all absorbing to me but I cannot bound my visions by the bloodstained trenches around Manila, where every red drop, whether from the veins of an American soldier or a misguided Filipino, is anguish to my heart; but by the broad range of future years, when the group of islands, under the impulse of the year just past shall have become the gems and glories of those tropical seas, a land of plenty and of increasing possibilities, a people redeemed from savage intolerance, and habits, devoted to the arts of peace, in touch with the commerce and trade of all nations, enjoying the blessings of freedom, of civil and religious liberty, of education and of homes, and whose children and children's children shall for ages bless the American Republic because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland and set them in the pathway of the world's best civilization.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

Delivered to the Sultan of Oman on Saturday Last.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BOMBAY, February 16.—The Persian Gulf mail steamer, which has just arrived here, bring news that a British ultimatum was delivered to the Sultan of Oman on Saturday, owing to his having leased to France a coaling station on the coast of Oman, which is a semi-independent State in Southeast Arabia. Oman is considered to be under British protection, as the Sultan has been receiving a subsidy from Great Britain.

LONDON, February 16.—Government officials here say the word "ultimatum" in the dispatch from Bombay to-day, referring to Oman, is "too strong." It is understood that the British note informed the Sultan that "if he favored other nations, the British subsidy of 8,000 pounds ($40,000) would be stopped."

NORTHER IN JAMAICA.

Great Damage Done on the North Coast of the Island.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

KINGSTON, JA., February 16.—A terrific norther, accompanied by an incessant rain storm, has been causing numerous local floods. The storm swept the northern coast of the island from Annoto bay to Montego bay from Monday to Wednesday, doing widespread damage to shipping, wharves, the railroads, cattle, cultivation, etc. No fatalities have been reported.

PRESIDENT OF FRENCH REPUBLIC.

M. Felix Faure Stricken With Apoplexy and Died in a Few Hours.

WAS BORN JANUARY 20, 1841.

Sixth President of the Third Republic of France, Elected in 1895—Served With Distinction in the Army During the War With Russia.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—M. Felix Faure, President of the republic of France, died at 10 o'clock this evening, after an illness of four hours.

M. Faure died of apoplexy. It had been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given at half-past 6 o'clock this afternoon, when a message was dispatched to Premier Dupuy, announcing that the President was ill. M. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elysee. All medical efforts proved futile and the President died on the stroke of 10. The flag over the Elysee was immediately lowered to half-mast and the news was dispatched to all the officials and members of the cabinet. The report spread rapidly through the city and large crowds soon assembled in the vicinity of the palace.

About 6 o'clock, M. Faure, who was then in his study, went to the door of the room of M. Leagall, his private secretary, which is contiguous to the study and said: "I do not fell well. Come to me."

M. Leagall immediately went to the President's aid, led him to a sofa and called General Balloud, general secretary of the President's household; M. Blondel, under private secretary, and Dr. Humbert, who happened to be at the Elysee, attending a relative.

The President's condition did not appear dangerous, but Dr. Humbert, on perceiving that he was rapidly getting worse, 'phoned for Dr. Longue and Dr. Cheurlet, who arrived with M. Dupuy, and were joined later by Dr. Bourguy. The doctors soon recognized that

The Case Was Hopeless,

and at 8 o'clock the members of the family were told of the state of affairs. They then came to the sofa where the President lay. Soon after he began to lose consciousness and despite all efforts, expired at 10 o'clock in the presence of the family and M. Dupuy.

Dupuy communicated the said intelligence to M. Loubet, president of the Senate; M. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies; the members of the cabinet and other high functionaries, after which he addressed the following dispatch to all prefects and sub prefects in France: "I have the sad task to announce to you the death of the President, wheih occurred at 10 o'clock this evening, as the result of an apopletic stroke. Kindly take the necessary measures to inform the population immediately of the mourning that has fallen upon the public. The government counts upon your vigilance at this painful juncture."

It was not until 11 o'clock that the news began to become known to the general public in Paris. From that time began a continuous arrival of public men. Strict orders, however, were issued and only members of the cabinet were admitted to the palace.

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

Attorney General Grow's Suit to Declare the Combine Unconstitutional.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The marshal of the Supreme Court to-day served notices on the firms composing the American Tobacco Company of the suit brought by Attorney General Grow to declare the combine unconstitutional. Notices were served on the Continental Tobacco Company, James G. Butler Tobacco Company, Gatlin Tobacco Company, Drummond Tobacco Company, Brown Brothers Tobacco Company and the Wright Brothers Tobacco Company.

PHILIPPINE ADVICES.

American Forces at Manila Attacked But the Enemy Driven Off.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, Feb. 16, 3.35 P. M.—A large body of the enemy, presumably reconnoitering, was discovered on the right of Brigadier King's position, near San Pedro Macatia this morning. The entire brigade turned out and after an exchange of volleys, the rebels retreated into the jungle and disappeared.

Senor Montero Rios, who was president of the Spanish peace commission, has resigned the presidency of the Senate, owing to the popular outcry against his defence of the commission.

A Madrid dispatch says: All the surviving captains of Spanish warships destroyed in the naval battles off Santiago de Cuba and in Manila bay by the American fleets will be court-martialed.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE CANAL BILL BOBS UP AGAIN.

Tacked On As a Rider to River and Harbor Appropriations in the Senate. House Proceedings.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The Army Reorganization bill was reported in the Senate to-day, and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, gave notice that he would move to proceed to its consideration at the earliest possible time. The Naval Personnel bill was taken up and read, but no effort was made to proceed further with its consideration. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was under consideration during the greater part of the afternoon, but was not disposed of finally.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, offered the Nicaraguan Canal bill as an amendment to the River and Harbor bill and had it referred to the Committee on Commerce, now considering that measure. The bill offered by Senator Morgan is substantially the Hepburn bill offered in the House with some modification.

House of Representatives.

After the Sundry Civil bill had been completed and referred to the House, Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, the champion of the Nicaraguan Canal bill, moved to recommit it with instructions to report it back with the canal bill incorporated in it. This was an unexpected move, as it was generally understood that Mr. Hepburn had abandoned all hope after his defeat yesterday. But he believed that his action would have additional strength in the House, where members could be put upon record. The motion was permanently declared out of order by the Speaker, whereupon Mr. Hepburn appealed and Mr. Payne, of New York, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Upon the latter motion the vote was taken and the result was 97 yeas to 67 nays.

As no quorum was developed on the vote, owing to the lateness of the hour they managed to carry an adjournment until to-morrow. This gives them a breathing spell, in which to marshal their forces for the final encounter, and to-morrow as soon as the House meets, the vote will again be taken.

WARM WIRELETS.

British steamer Bothnia, chartered by the Spanish government, for use as a transport, which sailed from Cienfuegos on February 9th with repatriated troops, arrived at Barcelona yesterday.

A freight train wreck occurred on the Southern Railway, near Lawyers, twelve miles south of Lynchburg, Va., yesterday afternoon with, the result of blocking the track for some hours. Nobody was hurt.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has practically resumed its regular passenger train schedule. Unless unexpected weather conditions prevail within the next twenty-four hours the entire freight service of the road will be resumed.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

You Can Buy

Old Newspapers

in

Quantities to Suit,

at the

STAR OFFICE

Suitable for Wrapping

Paper and

Excellent for

Placing Under Carpet.

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Kainit.

Seed Oats, all Kinds.

Seed Potatoes.

GENERAL STOCK GROCERIES.

At Wholesale.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

fe 9 tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having duly qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of George W. Williams, late of the county of New Hanover, deceased, notice is hereby given to all person having claims against the estate of the said George W. Williams, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Williams Bros., 16 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C., on or before the 1st day of Feb'y, 1900. Dated Wilmington, N. C., the 2nd day of February, 1899. Duncan M. Williams and Fannie R. Williams, executors of the last will and testament of George W. Williams, deceased.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Attorney for Executors,
16 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
feb 3 6w fr

Second Crop Seed Irish Potatoes For Sale.

Red Bliss Triumph, White Bliss Triumph, Clark's No. 1 Extra Early Rose.

The three best and earliest varieties grown Stock guaranteed pure by

N. B. DAWSON,
Cogdoe, N. C
fe 8 3w

"A Needed Convenience."

Furniture and Household Goods packed, hauled, stored and insured. Furniture Repaired, Refinished and Upholstered. Mattresses Made and Renovated by Skilled Labor.

N. F. PARKER,
Furniture and Furniture Novelties,
fe 13 tf 17 South Front street.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

For Sale—House on Wrightsville Beach, near Hotel. Apply to P. H. Hayden. feb 5 tf

Wanted—500 bushels select Yam Potatoes on consignment. Also, other country produce, to which prompt attention will be given. Love & Flynn, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Water street. ja 26 tf

Bird Dog For Sale—Inquire at this office. ja 26 tf

M. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits consignments of all classes Produce, Beef Cattle a specialty ja 23 tf

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. ja 4 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry. Country shipments solicited. F. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 388, 114 Campbell street. de 28 tf

Camera For Sale—A "Vive" Camera and complete outfit for sale at a reasonable price. Takes picture 4¼x4¼. May be seen at the STAR office. de 23 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 20 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. B. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Consign Your Chickens, Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. S. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 4 tf

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Johnson & Fore

WILL ALLOW TO-DAY

A DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT.

ON THE BALANCE OF THEIR

STOCK OF BLANKETS

CALL AT ONCE, AS THE STOCK WILL NOT LAST LONG AT SUCH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

Johnson & Fore.

fe 14 tf

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.

Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

o 13 tf

Seed and Fertilizers.

R. P. AND WHITE OATS.

Early Ohio, Houlton Rose and Early Rose Potatoes.

Kainit, High Grade Acid Phosphate, Dissolved Bone and other Guanos. Get the best.

HALL & PEARSALL,

fe 2 tf Nutt and Mulberry streets.

For Sale.

One Soda Water Fountain.

Tuft's make, Boston, Mass., known as "Magnolia."

Original cost, ... $1.200
Five charges, copper, original cost $40 each 200

Total cost $1.500

Will sell the entire outfit at a sacrifice Rare Bargain. All in Good Order.

SAMUEL BEAR Sr.,
fe 5 tf Wilmington, N. C

HORSES, MULES.

I have just received a fresh supply of stock—the best that can be offered on any market—including some extra fine drivers and saddlers. Also, a lot of second-hand stock that will be sold at a very low price. All stock guaranteed as represented or money refunded

L. W. BATES,
fe 7 tf Water street, Mills' old stand.

MULE FOR SALE.

One Good Farm Mule.

50 bags E. R. Seed Potatoes.
50 bags Early Ohio Seed Potatoes.
500 tons Gibbs' High Grade Guano.
500 tons Acid.
300 tons German Kainit.

Also a full line GROCERIES.

D. L. GORE,
fe 8 tf 120, 122 and 124 North Water street.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

114 North Front St.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
TINWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

PLUMBING,

TIN AND METAL WORKERS.

de 31 tf

THE BIG SALE

AT

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

TOGETHER WITH THEIR BARGAIN WEEK,

WILL BE CONTINUED from Monday, February 13th, to Saturday, February 18th,

On account of the hard rains and extreme cold weather during the past week.

Those who did not have the opportunity last week to visit us, MUST NOT FAIL TO DO SO THIS WEEK.

Additional BARGAINS are Displayed.

Our Terms CASH, for this Sale.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Agents for W. B. Corsets and Standard Patterns. fe 12 tf

Rubber Shoes 25c

AND UPWARD.

Men's Rubber Boots, $2.50.

Big Stock of Macintoshes.

Bargains in Underwear.

Capes, Jackets and Overcoats at Half Price.

A few Blankets and Comforts Cheap.

Best 50c Corset in the city.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

ja 29 tf

A SPRING SUIT

OR OVERCOAT IS WHAT EVERY MAN IS THINKING OF NOW, UNLESS HE HAS ALREADY PROVIDED HIMSELF WITH ONE.

IF YOU WANT THEM TO BE PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY IN CUT, FIT AND MATERIAL, WE WILL GUARANTEE THAT WE CAN PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

OUR NEW STOCKS OF SUITING AND TROUSERING ARE HANDSOME AND UP-TO-DATE.

Balance of Winter Underwear at COST. Save money by buying, and carry over until next season.

M. H. CURRAN,

fe 5 tf 107 Princess street.

THE ADMIRATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

is always excited by the exquisite color of the table linen and garments on your clothes line, when they are washed with laundry supplies from our store. We have the highest grade washing compounds, Soaps, Blueing, Starches, etc., for the laundry, pure and free from deleterious substances. Our Bee Washing Powder is worth a trial. Four pound packages Fairbank's Gold Dust, 20c; Best Lump Starch, 3½c per lb.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,

B. F. KING, MANAGER.

'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.
fe 10 tf

Two Car-loads

Horses and Mules just received and are for sale as cheap as they can be bought in any market. A full supply kept on hand at all times.

F. T. MILLS,

Corner Second and Princess streets. H. L. Fennell's stables. ja 13 tf

At Night!!

You can't get a Doctor every time you want him, and some times you can't get in a Drug Store. So save yourselves all this bother and worry and purchase to-day a bottle of

Pyxis Croup Remedy, 35 cts.

Most drug stores keep it.

James D. Nutt, Proprietor,

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FOR SALE OR RENT.

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